THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, showers. Temp. 6-15 (43-59). LONDON: Friday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 9-13 (48-55). CHANNEL: rough ROME: Friday, overcast. Temp. 6-17 (43-63). FRANKFURT: Friday, overcast with rain. Temp. 8-13 (46-55). NEW YORK: Friday, fair. Temp. 6-14 (43-58).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
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Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	£3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
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No. 30,208 * LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1980 Established 1887

Senate Approves Tax

Oil Windfall Bill Is Sent to Carter

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — The Senate gave final congressional approval today to a compromise windfall-profit tax on the oil industry. The $227-billion measure, a cornerstone of President Carter's energy policy, was passed 66-to-31 and sent to Mr. Carter for his signature 11 months after he recommended it.

"This is good news for the country and, I think, good news for the whole world," Mr. Carter told Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia and Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long of Louisiana in a conference call after the vote. The tax is retroactive to March 1.

Before passing the bill, the Senate rejected 61-to-35 an appeal by Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., that would have sent it to the Finance Committee for hearings on how it would affect U.S. oil production and independent producers. Earlier, Sen. Henry P. Bellmon, R-Okla., dropped an attempt to send the bill to the Appropriations Committee to study how the suggested earmarking of the money — including 60 percent for income-tax cuts — would affect efforts to hold down federal spending.

The bill is a compromise version of the $295-billion tax that Mr. Carter recommended last April after deciding to phase out federal price controls on U.S. crude oil. He began decontrolling oil in an effort to spur domestic production and reduce reliance on imports.

Decontrolling oil to allow U.S. prices to rise to world market levels will cost consumers an estimated $1 trillion in the 1980s. The tax will take $227.7 billion of that so-called windfall, and, after other federal and state taxes are subtracted, will leave the oil industry $221 billion that it would not have had under continued controls.

Opponents of the bill said the tax would cripple the drive for energy independence by taking money the oil industry could invest in the search for more energy. Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., I-Va., said the tax will stimulate additional government spending, rather than additional energy production.

The tax will be paid by 12,000 oil producers and by hundreds of thousands of people who own land from which oil is pumped. It runs until 1990 or whenever the $227.7 billion is reached.

The Senate-House conference committee that worked out the compromise version of the tax recommended that 60 percent of the revenues — $137 billion — be set aside for income tax reductions. That is not binding, however; any tax cut would have to be approved by Congress separately. Mr. Carter has said he opposes a tax cut now for fear that it would increase inflation.

An additional 25 percent — $57 billion — is to help lower-income families pay rising energy costs. The remainder, almost $34 billion, is earmarked for energy development and improvements in the transportation system.

The bill authorizes spending $3.1 billion next year for energy aid to the poor. It includes $8.3 billion in business tax incentives for energy conservation and development, and $600 million for individual incentives, most of which will pay for raising an existing tax credit for home windmills and solar heating systems to $4,000.

Attached to the bill are two tax changes that have nothing to do with energy. One will allow an income tax exemption of $200 a year in 1981 and 1982 ($400 for a couple) for interest and dividends. The other will repeal a 1976 change in inheritance taxes, resulting in lower taxes for heirs who sell inherited property.

Although often called a tax on "windfall profits," the levy actually does not apply directly to industry profits. Instead, it will take for the government between 30 percent and 70 percent of each price increase above 1979 levels.

Cuts Seen In Oil Flow From Gulf

By Edward Cody

BEIRUT (WP) — Political and economic pressures are building in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states for a significant reduction this year in the amount of oil produced for sale to the United States and Western Europe.

The anticipated drop is likely to result in continued momentum for higher pricing by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, despite slack in the spot market due to relatively plentiful supplies, oil industry analysts say.

U.S. efforts to resume purchases for strategic reserves — opposed by Gulf oil nations, at least in principle — also are expected to run into increasing difficulty as production drops, the analysts added.

A sharp drop in spot market prices since last fall has convinced Gulf oil-producing nations that a relative surplus may be building, which could threaten the record prices they are getting, a Gulf diplomat in Beirut said. Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani recently estimated stocks at 5 billion barrels, which he said is a new high, enough for last three months at current consumption rates.

In addition, the diplomat in Beirut added, President Carter's recent disavowal of a U.S. vote against Israel in the UN Security Council has created a climate in which Gulf leaders, particularly the Saudis, find it more difficult to defend high oil production as an incentive for U.S. diplomatic pressure

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Sindona Guilty of Fraud In Collapse of U.S. Bank

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP) — Italian financier Michele Sindona was convicted today on all but one of 66 counts in a fraud indictment stemming from his operation of the Franklin National Bank, which collapsed in 1974.

Each of the counts is punishable by a prison sentence of five years. U.S. District Judge Thomas Griesa set May 6 for the sentencing.

Sindona, whom the government has accused of staging staged a phony kidnapping of himself to avoid trial last year, showed no expression when the jury of six men and six women announced the verdict in their sixth day of deliberations. He was charged with conspiring to conceal that the $40 million he paid to gain control of Franklin National was illegally removed from two of his Italian banks.

The financier was also found guilty of misappropriating a total of $45 million in Franklin funds before the October, 1974, collapse, inputting false entries to conceal his acts and lying during a Securities and Exchange Commission probe of the bank's losses.

The one count of which he was acquitted had accused him of corrupting a former high Franklin official to help him in a conspiracy.

Sindona faces a possible new indictment for violating the terms of his $3 million bail by disappearing

To Our Readers

The Weekend section, which has been appearing on Friday, has been shifted to the Saturday-Sunday newspaper as one of a series of changes being implemented by the International Herald Tribune.



STOP PRESS — Colombian military police lay barbed wire yesterday between journalists and the Dominican Embassy, where terrorists are holding ambassadors hostage. Story page 2.

Despite Primary Upsets, Bush, Kennedy Drop Further Behind

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP) — Despite the victories on Tuesday that boosted their lagging campaigns, Edward Kennedy and George Bush face even steeper paths to nomination today than confronted them after their defeats in Illinois a week ago.

The mathematics of the presidential balloting in the Democratic and Republican parties requires Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Bush to win about five of every eight delegates remaining to be chosen if they are to overtake the front-runners, President Carter and Ronald Reagan.

In the voting on Tuesday in New York and Connecticut, neither challenger was able to meet that standard, so both fell further behind the pace that they must maintain to be selected in the Detroit and New York City nominating conventions.

By upsetting Mr. Carter in both states, Sen. Kennedy won 193 of the 336 delegates at stake on Tuesday, or 57 percent. That is impressive but it is not enough to overtake Mr. Carter's present lead if the percentage is maintained in all remaining primaries and caucuses.

Narrow Victory

For Mr. Bush, the performance fell much further short of the standard that he must achieve to catch up with Mr. Reagan. Mr. Bush won Connecticut but so narrowly that he gained only 15 delegates to Mr. Reagan's 14. Rep. John Anderson won 6. In the New York delegate selection, Mr. Reagan won 91, Mr. Bush 6 and Mr. Anderson 1. Nineteen others were uncommitted.

Overall, Mr. Bush won only 21 of the 152 delegates, a 14-percent margin that, if maintained, would soon find Mr. Reagan moving almost entirely out of Mr. Bush's range for catching up.

Early victories have given Mr. Carter almost exactly half the delegates he needs for nomination, and Mr. Reagan almost one-third of those he needs.

Most, but not all, of those delegates are legally bound to vote for the candidates they are supporting, and the chances of dislodging any of them are probably not great unless Mr. Bush and Sen. Kennedy begin winning by larger margins and with more consistency than they have shown so far.

Still, neither challenger is conceding a thing. Nor, for that matter, is Rep. Anderson, who has yet to win a primary.

David Keene, the political director of the Bush campaign, said that the former ambassador's nomination was improbable but not impossible. For Mr. Bush to have a chance, Mr. Keene said, he would have to defeat Reagan soundly in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Oregon, New Jersey and Ohio.

Even then, Mr. Reagan could close strongly by winning the 168 delegates in his home state of California's winner-take-all primary on June 3, where he is currently a strong favorite, and by taking most of the 133 delegates in five Western convention states — Arizona, Colo-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Cease-Fire Seen Unlikely

Fighting in Chad Escalates; Most Europeans Evacuated

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, March 27 (IHT) — The fighting in Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, has escalated to full civil war, dashing hopes of a durable cease-fire soon, according to diplomatic reports reaching here today from the former French colony in sub-Saharan Africa.

France's 1,100-man military force in Ndjamena has rescued nearly all of the estimated 700 Europeans, mostly French, caught in the fighting. French foreign affairs officials ruled out any French armed intervention to try to restore order, and some sources indicated that France might withdraw its soldiers if the war threatens the French positions around Ndjamena airport.

Heavy shelling by recoilless rifles and 76mm artillery resumed today in the capital, the scene of a three-sided war among Chadian factions.

In the last week, about 1,000 people — combatants and civilians — have been killed. French military sources said today. Electricity and other services have been cut, and the city center has been badly damaged by the shelling, they said. Many buildings, shops and houses have been sacked and burned by looters, French government radio reported.

French evacuees — teachers, officials and shopkeepers who had volunteered to stay in Chad after heavy fighting a year ago — told how they huddled under matresses on the floor for several days until they were rescued by French soldiers, who guided them to the French air base in convoys behind white flags.

The renewed fighting ended a one-day cease-fire between the two main rival Moslem factions of President Goukouni Oueddei and Defense Minister Hissene Habre, whose forces have been locked in street battles for control of the capital. Both leaders, who represent rival tribal and ethnic groups in the Moslem population, are reported to be bringing up reinforcements to expand their original 1,000-man forces in the capital.

Christians Join Fight

In the last few days Christian forces commanded by Wadal Abdel-Kader Kamoogue have entered the fighting. The Christian artillery reportedly is firing indiscriminantly on Ndjamena. The capital's Christian inhabitants fled last year as the Moslem factions seized power.

Although Chad nominally has had a government of national unity

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Vance Urges Buildup To Counter Russians

He Defends Carter Over Afghanistan

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 27 (IHT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance declared today that strengthening U.S. military power was now the nation's first priority. He also said that the continuing military buildup by the Soviet Union made it necessary for the United States to undertake the economic sacrifices necessary to increase its defense spending.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the secretary defended the Carter administration against growing criticism of its foreign policy, which has been described as lacking consistency or a clear strategy.

Declaring that the most fundamental interest of the United States was to maintain its security through an assured balance of power with the Russians, Mr. Vance said that it was also in the U.S. interest to "fashion a relationship with the Soviet Union in which the fundamental competition is bounded by restraint."

"We seek no cold war, no indiscriminate confrontation," he said.

But, in countering recent charges that the United States had overreacted on Afghanistan, he said that there was no sign of a Soviet withdrawal from that country despite what he called almost universal condemnation by the non-Communist world. Rather, he said, there was evidence of a continuing buildup.

Urges Allied Aid

Mr. Vance again called on U.S. allies to join in the American effort to deter such Soviet moves as the intervention in Afghanistan.

The committee today began an examination of U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. Behind the scheduled hearings is criticism from senators and others in the United States and other countries that the foreign policy of the U.S. administration lacks consistency and that it has no recognizable priorities for handling complex international issues.

Today, Mr. Vance recited a lengthy, prepared defense against the charges. Listing the administration's policy objectives, the secretary cited the U.S. intention to meet the global energy crisis, defend NATO, discourage the spread of nuclear weapons, promote human rights, work for a comprehensive Middle East peace and widen relations with China and the Third World.

"In all these areas, I say we are on the right road, even if it is a long and difficult one. We can succeed if we combine power with determination, persistence and patience," he said.

Iranian Crisis

On Iran, Mr. Vance could not predict any breakthrough in the deadlock over the estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. "We are reviewing again our options in the event that tangible progress is not made," he said. The hostages have been held since the embassy was seized on Nov. 4. Three U.S. diplomats, including Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen, are being held at the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

At the opening of the hearing, which extended well into the afternoon, committee Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, told Mr. Vance that the Carter administration had been accused of failing to develop a coherent foreign policy. "There has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

U.S. Seeks to Avoid Provoking Iranians

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT) — Carter administration officials said yesterday that they planned no new moves to secure the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran that might be regarded as provocative and playing into the hands of radical elements opposed to an early solution of the crisis.

Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, specifically ruled out military moves, such as a naval blockade or the mining of Iranian waters. He left open the possibility — as he has for weeks — that the United States might revive plans to seek allied backing for economic sanctions.

[The Associated Press reported that the State Department amended that statement somewhat today by saying that military action conceivably could be used if circumstances require it.]

But Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, who visited Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, said yesterday afternoon that economic sanctions against Iran would be counterproductive because they would cause political problems for the government of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, which, he said, is still trying to resolve the crisis.

Primary Defeats

An official said that, even though the current political situation in Tehran does not stir much optimism in Washington, the Carter administration still is willing to allow more time for the UN inquiry commission to return to Iran to resume its efforts, broken off earlier this month, to visit the hostages and to make progress toward their release.

Asked if the defeat of President Carter in the New York and Connecticut primaries on Tuesday might provoke more dramatic action on the Iranian problem, Hodding Carter said that "the position the administration takes will be based on the best estimate of the proper course to follow on getting the hostages out." He added, "The steps we have taken and [that] may be forthcoming in the weeks ahead are based exclusively on our main objective, which is to secure the safe release of the hostages."

He continued: "The steps we've taken so far can hardly be considered to have been designed for political effect. The steps we take in the future will not be designed for that either."

The sudden departure of the deposed shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, from Panama to Egypt has complicated and set back the efforts to end the crisis, U.S. officials said. They said that the demonstrations outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the renewed calls from Iranian figures such as Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti for the shah's extradition to Iran were to be expected, given the attention focused on the shah's move.

Hodding Carter alluded to the variety of statements in Tehran

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Tract Assails Zia in First Such Protest

By Stuart Auerbach

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 27 (WP) — For the first time, a clandestine anti-government tract has appeared here, attacking the martial law regime of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

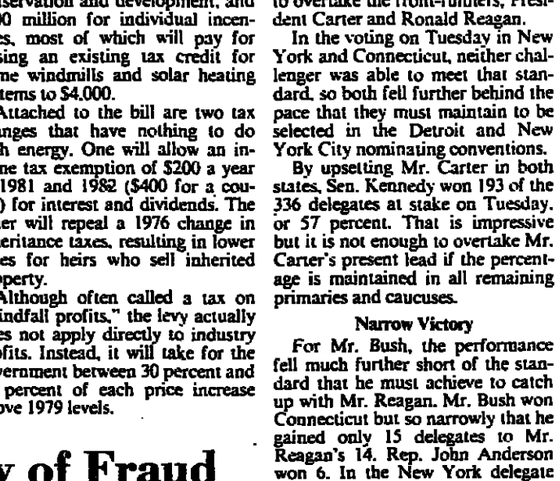
The single-page sheet, mimeographed on expensive imported paper in Urdu, the national language, goes beyond what many people have been saying privately about the Zia government. It is a further sign of the fragility of the army-run regime, which took power in a coup 2½ years ago and has failed to keep its promise to hold elections soon.

While many people complain about the lack of elections, the dominance of the army and the government's inability to improve the economy, the tract attacks the basic Islamic cast of the regime and its major foreign policy stance opposing last December's Soviet military intervention in neighboring Afghanistan.

It accuses Gen. Zia of "putting at stake the very existence of this country . . . to protect the interests of the imperialists," who were identified as the United States, China, Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The tract was distributed in a middle-class neighborhood in this

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Three Mile Island a Year Later: Stress, Fear for Sanity

By Ben A. Franklin

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., March 27 (NYT) — When ordinarily law-abiding, solid citizens — housewives, lawyers, mothers and fathers — stand up and shriek in public that they and their children are being driven to the edge of sanity, and that some of them may leave their families or become violent, psychiatrists take notice.

And they are, again, here this spring. As a new decontamination plan at the disabled nuclear plant at Three Mile Island poses still more potential hazards for the people in the area — many of whom are protesting angrily and fearfully — researchers are studying the thousands of Pennsylvanians driven from, or afraid to leave, their homes a year after the accident.

At least 14 studies have already generally concurred in finding, as one of the reports puts it, that "the major health effect of the accident appears to have been on the mental health of the people."

While some of the mental health studies are scheduled to continue for several years, the main federal and state studies on the accident have called the psychic effect transient. According to the major federal study, the stress effects "dissipated rapidly among most groups."

Now, however, some mental health experts working in

A mother who lives near the towers: 'I nearly cry.'

the Middletown area say that there are new signs that the psychological remission may be coming apart.

"There is new data," one psychiatrist said. "There is a lot of new stress. We're not sure it hasn't become chronic."

The stress is the plan of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to purge the 200-foot-high Three Mile Island-2 containment structure of 24 million cubic feet of Krypton-85 by venting the radioactive gas into the June air of Dauphin County — and of the area downwind of the prevailing easterlies along the Susquehanna River.

Tomorrow, on the first anniversary of the accident, the second phase of the largest mental health study — a $375,000 research project funded by the National Institute of Mental Health — is to begin, resuming and repeating interviews conducted last year.

In May, project leader Evelyn Bromet, director of psychiatric epidemiology at the Western Psychiatric Institute in Pittsburgh, is to report on these re-interviews. The subjects of the study are women with young children, who were advised to evacuate a 15-mile radius of the plant; the "at risk" clientele of local mental health clinics; and workers at the reactor.

On April 8, the state Health Department's "T.M.I. Stress Study," headed by behavioral scientist Peter Houts of the nearby Hershey Medical Center, is to release a report on the accident's effects. Mr. Houts would not discuss the study yesterday, but it is expected to say that data collected as recently as January show serious, continuing mental health problems in the area near the reactor.

Since it was announced a few weeks ago, the Krypton venting plan has stirred an outburst of protest that many, including some top officials, believe might force instead the use of much more costly and time-consuming methods.

The new evidence of deep and continuing stress, shown in mere discussion of the issue at the required public hearings on the plan, has shocked and dismayed many mental health observers here.

At an unofficial two-hour forum taped Tuesday night for broadcast by a Harrisburg television station tomorrow, witness after witness spoke in anguished and trembling voices to a panel of federal, state and local officials.

"I am scared to death," said Mary Enterline. "I have a 2-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Egypt Gives Shah More Security

Units Ring Hospital; Visitors Are Banned

CAIRO, March 27 (WP) — Egyptian Army security forces drew up two armored personnel carriers and deployed additional troops today as part of intensified security precautions at the Cairo hospital where Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, is awaiting surgery for removal of his cancerous spleen.

Soldiers chased away photographers and television cameramen, who had been standing outside the hospital for a shot of the shah at his window or on the balcony.

There was no official explanation for the increased security by the army and Interior Ministry police. The measures included a ban on visits to the hospital by families of other patients, enforced by uniformed officers carrying submachine guns positioned in a ring around the Military Hospital in the southern Cairo suburb of Maadi.

Observers recalled that Iranian revolutionaries claimed to have dispatched gunmen to assassinate the shah and also that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr recently said the shah must "return to Iran or die." At the same time, they added, Egyptian security frequently is slow to move and could simply be taking up positions decided on when the shah checked into the hospital Monday morning.

Mr. Sadat visited the shah this morning for the second time since his arrival on a chartered plane from Panama, underlining again his welcome to the former Iranian ruler, who has been refused refuge by other countries. His gesture has drawn criticism in the Arab world and some opposition at home — Egypt's two leftist parties have condemned it and Islamic fundamentalist students protested yesterday at Cairo University.

But Mr. Sadat has insisted that true Moslem principles of hospitality and gratitude toward a friend compel him to receive the homeless shah, who came to Egypt's aid after the 1973 war with Israel.

The shah's Western doctors, headed by Dr. Michael DeBakey of Houston, examined their patient today for the first time since his flight from the Panamanian island where he had resided since Dec. 15. Medical bulletins said the Westerners also conferred with their Egyptian colleagues treating the shah and that together "they decided to continue the same treatment."

The splenectomy is considered relatively routine, but in the shah's frail condition, doctors cautioned, any operation is dangerous.

—EDWARD CODY.

Kurds Report Clashes

TEHRAN, March 27 (Reuters) — At least 20 people were killed and as many wounded in fighting between Kurds and Iranian government troops near the town of Piranshahr, Kurdish sources said today.

A spokesman for Kurdish spiritual leader Sheikh Ezzeddin Hosseini said in a telephone interview that fighting broke out yesterday when troops maneuvering in the area opened fire on the village of Qalatan with heavy weapons. He said 17 villagers and three Kurdish guerrillas were killed.

West Azerbaijan Gov. Jamshid Haqgu, contacted from Tehran, put the death toll at 13. He said some soldiers had been killed and injured. He blamed the unrest on Kurdish political groups and said the army would continue routine maneuvers in the region.

Hussein Rejects Invitation After U.S. Slip

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT) — The Jordanian Embassy issued a brief statement yesterday saying that King Hussein would not be coming to the United States next month and that no date had yet been set for him to accept President Carter's invitation.

That seemingly bland press release was the source of considerable anguish among Middle East specialists in the U.S. government. It followed a week of urgent messages back and forth between Washington and Amman to avoid a major rift in relations.

The future is unclear but the latest events were seen by officials and diplomats as typical of the mistakes and mishaps that have marred U.S.-Jordanian relations for more than a year.

The latest mishap was a case of the State Department issuing an invitation to the king to visit President Carter without knowing that at the same time the White House was announcing that the Egyptian and Israeli leaders were coming to Washington in April for further Middle East negotiations. For the king that presented a problem because it would seem that he was being drawn into negotiations of which he wanted no part.

U.S. Embarrassed

Once again the U.S. administration was embarrassed by a seeming lack of coordination between the White House and the State Department.

King Hussein, one of the most pro-Western Arab leaders, used to visit the United States at least once a year, sometimes more often than that. He was a state guest of President Carter in April, 1977, but that was the last time he visited the White House. He stayed away in the spring of 1978 rather than be drawn into U.S. efforts to gain his cooperation in the dialogue that had begun between Egypt and Israel.

After the Camp David, Md., summit agreements among President Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, in September, 1978, an invitation was spurned by King Hussein to come to Washington that October, but plans went ahead for him to come in May, 1979.

U.S. Aides Upset

President Carter, for reasons still not clear, canceled the invitation at the last minute, upsetting plans for the king to bring his U.S.-born bride, the former Lisa Halaby, to the United States for the first time as Queen Noor.

Because King Hussein's participation was thought vital by State Department experts for carrying out the Camp David accord dealing with Palestinian self-government, many of them were upset at the White House cancellation, which put an additional chill in relations. A sharp deterioration was avoided, officials said later, only because news of what happened had been kept secret.

Meanwhile, at the urging of many of his friends, King Hussein decided to visit the United States last September after attending the summit meeting of nonaligned countries in Havana. He was to speak for the Arab nations at the UN General Assembly meeting in New York. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance conferred with the king in New York, but the president declined to receive the monarch. The White House was concerned that King Hussein would try to use a visit to push an anti-Camp David line.

When Sol Linowitz became special Middle East negotiator, a new effort was launched to bring King Hussein to Washington. On Jan. 26 in London, Mr. Linowitz conveyed to the king an invitation from the president that said, in effect, that the president would like to see him the next time that he was in the United States.

A few weeks ago, officials said, the State Department began considering an appropriate time for King Hussein to come. Officials believed that late May, when the target date for the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy was approaching, would be a bad time because they thought that Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin would be coming to Washington in May. As a result, the State Department received permission from the White House to suggest April 17.

Envoy Meets King

Nicholas Veliotes, the U.S. ambassador to Amman, was told to seek an audience with the king and raise the April 17 date. He was received on March 19, at about the same time that the White House was announcing that Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin would be coming to Washington for separate visits in April.

A senior White House official also told reporters that day that King Hussein would probably be coming to Washington after Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, inadvertently suggesting that Jordan was being involved in their talks.

The king, in his discussion with Mr. Veliotes, noted that Queen Noor was in the last phase of a pregnancy and that April 17 seemed too soon for them to come. Neither he nor Mr. Veliotes knew then about the White House announcement.

Afterward, Jordanian officials quickly let it be known to Mr. Veliotes that the king was angry at being invited to Washington at around the same time as Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin and that he resented the whole affair.

—BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Mideast Negotiators Agree Deadline Flexible

By William Claiborne

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 27 (WP) — The heads of the Egyptian and Israeli negotiating teams agreed today that the May 26 target date for completion of talks on Jordan River West Bank and Gaza Strip autonomy should be regarded as a "positive incentive" but not not a fixed deadline.

Meeting in their 10th attempt to get the moribund autonomy negotiations moving — and on the day after the first anniversary of the signing of the Camp David peace treaty — the heads of the two delegations appeared to have laid to rest the steadily growing controversy over the significance of May 26.

While Israel has regarded the target date as artificial and arbitrary, Egyptian officials have publicly said it was an inflexible deadline.

When asked about the date in a press conference today after the latest round of talks, Israel's chief negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, said, "We took this date as a positive incentive to do our best to come to a conclusion, and we discussed how to do it."

Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil, Egypt's chief negotiator, quickly added, "I agree."

Later, special U.S. envoy Sol Linowitz said the teams had agreed on a plan for intensive negotiations to follow next month's meetings in Washington between President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

But some of the thorniest issues facing negotiators were not discussed in the latest round of talks, officials said. Because the current talks were, in part, co-opted by the upcoming Washington talks, the negotiators trimmed their schedule and are to leave here tomorrow.

Mr. Linowitz plans to return immediately to Cairo, where he met with Mr. Sadat earlier in the week. He will meet the Egyptian president again before returning to Washington.

The negotiators were said to be concentrating on a compromise on the long-stalemated issue of whether the 100,000 Palestinian Arabs living in East Jerusalem would be able to vote in elections for the members of the proposed autonomous council.

With many of the tangential issues of the elections already resolved, East Jerusalem has emerged as one of the three most difficult items still on the table.

Egypt has insisted that all of the territory captured by Israel in the 1967 six-day war be divided into election districts, with East Jerusalem comprising one district. The district would include not only the Old City, but that part of the West Bank which was annexed by Israel after the 1967 war and incorporated into Jerusalem.

Israel, however, has said that East Jerusalem is not occupied territory but is an integral part of an indivisible city. Therefore, the Israelis maintain, it cannot be considered part of the West Bank and its Arab residents should be ineligible to vote in the elections.

Under the compromise, sources said, Egypt would drop the demand that East Jerusalem be drawn as an election district, and Israel would permit the Arab residents there to vote.

Inherent in the compromise, at least in the Israeli view, is the understanding that autonomy is applicable to people, not territory. Since the East Jerusalem Arabs are either Jordanian citizens or Palestinians without citizenship, they could be permitted to vote in elections outside Israel proper without compromising Israel's claim to the eastern sector of the city.

Anti-Government Leaflet Appears in Pakistani City

(Continued from Page 1)

politically active city about 10 days ago and copies are believed to have been widely circulated throughout Lahore since.

The tract is signed, "Revolutionary Democratic Front," a previously unknown group.

Observers here and in New Delhi believe that this is the first time the verbal anti-government word-of-mouth recriminations have been disseminated in the more permanent form of a printed message.

At the same time that the tract was distributed, anti-government graffiti — "Friendship with America means the destruction of Pakistan," read one — began appearing on walls here. These were erased by government workers each morning.

While it is hard to assess the significance of the tract in terms of an organized opposition to the Zia government, observers noted that all political activites have been banned and that the press is under strict censorship since Gen. Zia canceled the long promised elections in mid October.

"Under a martial law regime, it is something to distribute a clandestine night letter, even if it is done just once," an observer said.

According to residents here who have seen the original, the tract is well written, the hand lettered Urdu caligraphy is considered excellent and the paper is of an exceptionally high quality.

Its rhetoric appears to come straight from the Soviet lexicon, and diplomats in the capital city of Islamabad have noted that Moscow's embassy there has been extremely active recently in cultivating press and student groups.

The tract also accused Gen. Zia of trying to send weapons to anti-Khomeini forces in Iran, a charge that runs counter to the strong public support that the Pakistani government has given the Islamic revolutionaries in Tehran.

Perhaps the cruelest cut to Gen. Zia is its attack on the Islamic base of the government. It accuses Gen. Zia, who by all accounts is a devout Moslem, of fashioning an Islamic regime that "lacks a touch of human brotherhood and people's consent." "In Islam," it continued, "like other great philosophies of the world, the source of power is right. But the source of power of Zia ul-Haq's clique is not right, but is based on power given by the imperialists. It is not based on righteousness like that of Imam [Ruhollah] Khomeini, but on American dollars and guns. It is not based on the dream of a philosopher, but on the knife of a butcher."

Pakistani-Cuban Talks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 27 (AP) — Pakistan held talks with Cuba to help solve the Afghan crisis, Gen. Zia's foreign affairs adviser, Agha Shahi, said today.

The talks took place over the last two days with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, who also brought a personal letter for Gen. Zia from Cuban President Fidel Castro, Mr. Shahi said.

Mr. Shahi told newsmen at Islamabad Airport, after Mr. Peoli's departure for Havana, "Pakistan's position on the Afghan crisis is based on the resolutions adopted at the extraordinary session in January of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference." That conference unanimously condemned the Soviet intervention and demanded an immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Asked about press reports quoting Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh as saying that the Soviet Union has agreed in principle to hold regional negotiations to solve the Afghan crisis, Mr. Shahi said, "We have no official intimation in this regard."

U.S. Says It Does Not Plan Military Acts Against Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

the statements that come daily from its various spokesmen," he said.

Meanwhile, Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, insisted that the United States had lived up to all the verbal assurances that it had given the shah last December when he moved from Texas to Panama.

State Department officials said that in talks with Lloyd Cutler, counsel to President Carter, the shah had raised several personal problems that he wanted taken care of before he agreed to go to Panama.

An official said that a memorandum of the conversation with the shah listed about 16 specific verbal assurances. These ranged, the official said, from important ones such as a willingness to look favorably on any request to come back to the United States for emergency medical treatment, to less critical ones, dealing with his children's continued schooling in the United States and other matters.

Senate staff sources said late yesterday that Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., the ranking majority and minority members of the Foreign Relations Committee, had sent a letter to Mr. Vance yesterday asking for an explanation of the reported agreements with the shah.

The White House denied an article in the Washington Star saying that Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, who was in Panama last weekend trying to persuade the shah to stay, had held discussions with a French lawyer, representing Iran, in which they discussed asking Panama to block the shah's leaving if the Iranian government took control of the hostages.

Paris Daily Staff Strikes

PARIS, March 27 (Reuters) — The leftist daily Le Matin did not appear today because of a strike by journalists protesting the hiring of Gaullist editorialist Andre Frossard, formerly of Le Figaro. The strikers complained that the three-year-old daily was taking an increasingly conservative editorial stance.

Vance Urges U.S. Buildup To Counter Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

been consistent criticism that the administration has been too inclined to shift from one set of policies to another — often with little or no consultation with our allies," he said.

Sen. Church said it also had been charged that the administration had not reduced the U.S. dependence on imported oil and that this failure threatened both U.S. security and the international financial and economic system. "In the simplest and strongest of terms, what the American people want to know is where we are going in world affairs and how we intend to get there," he said.

Mr. Vance's 60-page statement offered a reply: "I do not suggest that a full consensus behind a detailed foreign policy is now likely. In a world of extraordinary and growing complexity . . . a world in which our interests are diverse . . . we cannot escape choices which in their natures are the stuff of controversy."

Answering criticism that the United States had overreacted on Afghanistan, Mr. Vance said: "To disregard the growth of Soviet military programs and budgets — or to explain away aggression as a defensive maneuver — is to take refuge in an illusion." But, he said, it was equally illusory "to believe that there can be a fortress America."

The future of the United States is dependent not only on its growing military power, Mr. Vance said, but also on the continued pursuit of energy security, arms control, human rights and economic development abroad.

He said that the administration's policy was that a firm response to the Soviet move in Afghanistan would deter aggression elsewhere. "To pursue business as usual in the face of aggression is to tempt new adventures or risk miscalculation," he said.

U.S. allies should show more cooperation in this regard, he said. "We do not seek nor are we asking our allies to dismantle the framework of East-West relations," he said. "We do ask that they take measures designed to deter the Soviets from new adventures that could produce new crises."

Rebels Claim Colombia Plans Raid

Say Aid Sent by U.S., Israel, W. Germany

BOGOTA, March 27 (UPI) — Leftist guerrillas holding diplomats hostage claim that the "secret services" of the United States, West Germany and Israel are helping the Colombian Army prepare an assault on the Dominican Embassy where the diplomats and others have been held for a month.

The charge was contained in a communique of the April 19 Movement received today by mail at the UPI Bogota bureau. The communique was dated Sunday, a day before ransom negotiations resumed between the government and the guerrillas for the release of 29 hostages, including U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio and 10 other ambassdors.

Government sources, meanwhile, said yesterday that the guerrillas may release four more hostages, but that they are not expected to be any of the diplomats. The report followed a 24-hour negotiating session between the government and the guerrillas.

The M-19 said, in its note, that it had taken a prudent approach to the negotiations in an effort to achieve a peaceful solution, but it did not mean that the group was weakening.

"The watchword of our operation . . . is conquer or die," the statement said. "The Colombian government, therefore, will be the only one responsible for the consequences of the famous operation that the Brigade of Military Institutes [the major army base outside Bogota] is preparing with the secret services of Israel, the United States and Germany."

Rumors of foreign assault forces arriving in Bogota have circulated for weeks but have been denied by all the countries mentioned. The government has stated it will not try to take the Dominican Embassy by force as long as the hostages' lives are not in immediate danger.

The guerrillas' statement insisted on the release of 311 jailed leftists as the main ransom demand.

The communique was the third received by UPI since the group seized the embassy. Since it was written, ransom negotiations have taken a more favorable turn. Three Colombians, none of them diplomats, were released Tuesday for what the guerrillas said were "humanitarian reasons."

Elections Postponed By Surinam Leader

THE HAGUE, March 27 (Reuters) — General elections scheduled for today in the former Dutch colony of Surinam have been postponed until October of next year, Premier Henk Chin a Sen said.

Dr. Chin a Sen, appointed by President Johan Ferrier to head a civilian administration following a military coup last month, said on Dutch television that his government intended to stay in office for the full term of the deposed administration of Henck Arron.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

North Sea Oil Rig Collapses in High Winds

OSLO, March 27 (UPI) — A North Sea oil rig with 208 persons aboard collapsed tonight, apparently when one of its five legs gave way in gale force winds, officials said.

Rescue officials in Sola, Norway, said 65 survivors were pulled from the water by offshore supply ships in the first three hours after the collapse of the rig Alexander Kalland, owned by Phillips Petroleum Co. There was no word on the other 143 crew members.

Thirteen ships and seven helicopters, two of them from British Air Force bases, were sent to the scene about 150 miles west of Denmark. A Coast Guard spokesman at Aberdeen, Scotland, said rescue efforts were hampered by 20-foot-high waves and a thick mist.

U.S. to Sell Morocco Air-Surface Missiles

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — The Carter administration has quietly decided to supply Morocco with Maverick missiles to go with U.S. fighter-bombers that will be delivered beginning later this year, State Department sources disclosed today.

The sale is another boost in U.S. support for King Hassan, who has been fighting for control of the Western Sahara for four years against the Algeria-backed Polisario Front guerrillas. The sources said the air-to-surface Maverick rockets, designed primarily to hit tanks and radar sites, were unlikely to be used in that conflict.

The missiles, which cost about $50,000 each, will be attached to the planned F5 fighter-bombers that the administration decided last October to sell to Morocco. Congress approved the sale, providing delivery of the weapons was tied to negotiations between Morocco and the Polisarios. In January, before the State Department said U.S. contact with the guerrillas would be established. Capitol Hill sources said today that none has taken place yet.

15 Tunisians Given Death for Gafsa Raid

TUNIS, March 27 (UPI) — The State Security Court today sentenced 15 persons to death by hanging for their part in the attack on the southern Tunisian town of Gafsa on Jan. 27.

The court gave life sentences at hard labor to 10 defendants and terms from six months to 20 years to 12 others. The judges acquitted the rest of the 60 accused, of whom 53 appeared in court. The other seven were either in flight or hospitalized.

Court President Hedi Djedidi, in handing down the sentences after a two-week trial, denounced Libya for allegedly masterminding the attack. Several defendants told the court they were trained in guerrilla warfare in Libya before the raid, which, they said, was aimed at sparking an uprising against President Habib Bourguiba's regime. Forty-four persons were killed and 113 wounded in the fighting.

EEC Summit Reportedly to Be April 27-28

BRUSSELS, March 27 (AP) — The dates for the rescheduled Common Market summit are likely to be April 27 and 28, an Italian source reported here today. The source said that an announcement on the dates is expected tomorrow.

It is possible that at the summit will take place in Luxembourg instead of in Brussels, the source said. All Common Market ministerial council meetings in April take place in Luxembourg.

The summit, originally scheduled for March 31 and April 1 in Brussels, was postponed to give Premier-designate Francesco Cossiga of Italy time to solve Italy's government crisis.

New El Salvador Fighting Kills 1
U.S. Workers' Relatives Evacuate

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, March 27 (AP) — Fourteen persons have died in new political violence, 10 of them in fighting between troops and civilians in the hometown of assassinated Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, authorities said today. The U.S. State Department evacuated 21 relatives of its employees.

Civilians opened fire on an army patrol searching for weapons last night in Ciudad Barrios, 10 miles west of the capital, a military spokesman said. He said 10 persons, including one soldier, were killed in the fighting that resulted. Military authorities said four other civilians died in fighting elsewhere yesterday.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran leftists called for eight days of mourning for Archbishop Romero, beginning today with a four-day national strike. The ruling civilian-military junta announced it has asked [illegible] to help investigate the assassination. The archbishop was shot [illegible] day night as he prepared to [illegible] Mass in a hospital chapel.

The evacuation of the U.S. employees' dependents was the latest in a series of security measures. Non-essential embassy employees have been withdrawn in recent months and American businesses have been warned that the situation is dangerous.

Roman Catholic Church officials and U.S. Embassy officials have said the archbishop was killed by an ultra-rightist marksman who may have been a rightist Cuban exile. Junta members said the killing could have been the work of extreme leftists who hoped to provoke a popular uprising. But rightists seeking vengeance against Archbishop Romero for his advocacy of social reform.

U.S. Sports Panel Shifting Against Boycott

By Kenneth Reich

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (LAT) — Robert Kane, the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said yesterday that it was growing more likely that the committee would defy President Carter's call for a boycott of the Summer Olympics in Moscow.

Instead of supporting the boycott, Mr. Kane said in a telephone interview from Ithaca, N.Y., the USOC may go along with a proposal advanced by U.S. and British athletes and backed by the leaders of the International Olympic Committee to go to Moscow but shun the opening, closing and medals ceremonies.

Although the USOC president said that he was not personally endorsing this course, he spoke favorably of it in the interview. His remarks appeared to constitute a retreat from the commitments made by the USOC leadership in February ultimately to go along with Mr. Carter on the boycott.

At the White House, a member of Mr. Carter's Olympics boycott task force had no immediate reaction to Mr. Kane's statements. He said that he would contact Mr. Kane to discuss the situation.

Mr. Kane said that the plan of the athletes and the IOC to skip the opening, closing and medals ceremonies in Moscow while still participating in athletic events, "would go on for the full two weeks [of the Games] and not be a one-bullet arsenal [like the boycott]. This would point more directly at where the problem is. The site of the Games is the problem. It's not really very loyal to try to destroy the Games themselves, because they belong to all of us in the Olympic movement.

"But to protest directly against the Soviets themselves would be more the kind of protest that we ought to indulge in. If the free nations of the world were to do that and we weren't there to support them, we wouldn't be doing our part."

Oslo Panel Backs Games

OSLO, March 27 (UPI) — The Norwegian Olympic Committee voted 19-3 at its annual congress last night to take part in the Olympic Games in Moscow. Four members abstained.

The committee said it would recommend that Norwegian athletes take part in the Games. "Sports are an important part of international detente."

Australia Names Team

MELBOURNE, March 27 (Reuters) — Australia today named a 28-member athletics squad for the Olympic Games in Moscow without knowing whether the team will go.

The Athletics Association voted in favor of going but the Australian Olympic Committee will decide at a meeting on April 19 or 20 whether to support the government's call for a boycott.

Zia Aide Reaffirms Opposition to Soviet Move

Cuba, Pakistan Discuss Talks on Kab

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 27 (AP) — Cuba and Pakistan have discussed ways to begin talks on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, a senior Pakistani official said today.

Agha Shahi, the foreign affairs adviser to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, said that the discussions had taken place during the last two days and that the Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca, had brought a letter for Gen. Zia from Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Another Pakistani official said that the letter reflected the desire of Mr. Castro to "serve the cause of peace and contribute toward a political solution of the problem that have arisen."

After Mr. Malmierca left, Mr. Shahi said, "Pakistan's position on the Afghan crisis is based on the solutions adopted at the extraordinary session in January of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference." That conference condemned the Soviet move and demanded immediate withdrawal of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Reply Given

Gen. Zia's reply to the Cuban proposals was given to Mr. Malmierca shortly before the latter left, Mr. Shahi said. Mr. Castro is the current chairman of the nonaligned movement, to which Pakistan and Afghanistan belong.

Asked about press reports quoting Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh as saying that the Soviet Union had agreed in principle to hold regional negotiations to solve the Afghan crisis, Mr. Shahi said, "We have no official intimation in this regard."

Europeans Flee Worsening Chad Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

representing 11 factions, the country has been virtually partitioned between a small Christian enclave in the south and the Moslem territory.

The renewed fighting began Friday and followed clashes in January between rival Moslems.

French diplomats have dismissed speculation here about possible Libyan instigation of the Chadian fighting as alleged retaliation for French support of Tunisia against a Libyan-backed attack last month at Gafsa.

Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, has armed and funded the Moslem factions and sought the removal of French forces from Chad in recent years, but there is no evidence of a direct Libyan role in the outbreak of hostilities, the diplomats said.

Despite Col. Qadhafi's aid, the Moslem leaders reportedly resent Libya because his forces have occupied the uranium-rich northern area of Chad.

As the situation deteriorated, the commander of the French military contingent, Col. Paul Ladry, along with Moslem religious leaders, has been trying to arrange a cease-fire, using Ndjamena Cathedral as a neutral meeting place.

French troops — all volunteers from paratroop and marine units — have avoided combat, venturing into the streets only to save civilians caught in cross fire, diplomats said.

The U.S. government has sent a message of appreciation to France for helping evacuate the dozen Americans in Chad.

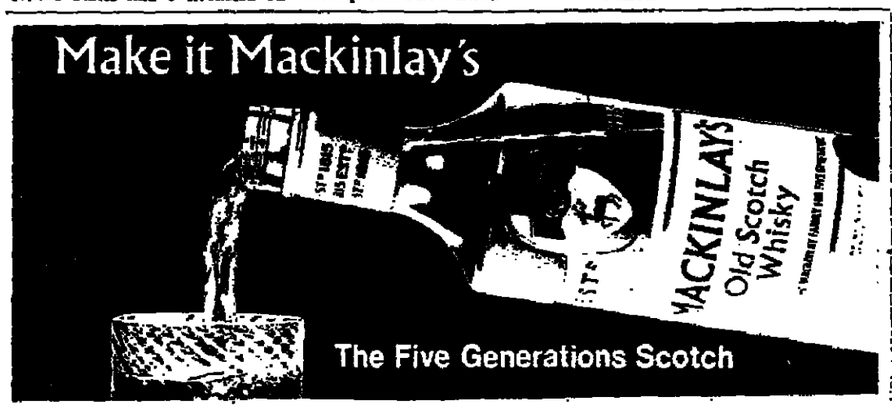
President Valery Giscard d'Estaing canceled other appointments yesterday to hold an emergency meeting on Chad with his adviser on African affairs and the French armed forces chief of staff.

Although Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has, in the past, ordered French troops into Zaire and Mauritania at the request of the governments there, French diplomats said that there seems no practical way to restore stability in Chad, which has collapsed into warring factions without any direct outside attack.

Italian Held in Blast At London Consulate

LONDON, March 27 (AP) — An unemployed Italian, Germano Grotti, 43, was charged with arson yesterday in the explosion on Monday at the Italian Consulate in London, Scotland Yard reported.

A police spokesman said that Mr. Grotti, who has long lived in Britain, also would be charged with threatening to kill. No one was injured in the explosion but the building was destroyed. Police theorized that a firebomb pushed through a mail slot ignited gas that had leaked in the consulate during the weekend.



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Stimulus Measures Opposed

U.S. Recession Under Way, Economists Say

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, March 27 — For the first time since ...ongly declared a recession ...ay last year, senior adminis...officials have begun to con...t the long-awaited economi...own has at last commenced. ... growing conviction is based ... array of economic statistics that, while not conclusive, provides evidence of substantial and increasing economic weakness.

"The February data definitely look like a weakening to me," said Courtenay Slater, chief economist at the Department of Commerce. "It is my instinct that things are going to slow down for a while now."

In that contention, Mrs. Slater and the other administration economists are joined by the bulk of private economists, who are in many ways more pessimistic about current conditions and prospects.

The administration, however, recently revised a forecast made in January and now predicts a less severe recession. Officials again made clear this week that the mild turndown they expect would not justify tax cuts or other measures to stimulate the economy.

As U.S. inflation problems have worsened, the Carter administration has become more and more open in its desire for a recession, which could help reduce inflation by creating economic slack. In fact, the president's anti-inflation package of budget cuts and tighter credit is intended to ensure a recession, but one now seems certain even before those measures begin to take effect.

Nevertheless, a recent report by the Department of Commerce says that the gross national product, after adjustments for inflation, is expected to grow at a 1.9-percent annual rate in the first quarter. In general, a recession is considered to be two quarters of decline in the GNP.

"There's always one or two months' delay in getting data," said Lawrence Klein, chairman of Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates. "The probability is very high that it began one or two months ago and, when those reports appear, we will see it very clearly."

Retail sales in February showed a substantial drop, although that followed a large increase in January. Two labor market indicators — claims for unemployment insurance and hours worked — have shown pessimism, as have new orders for nondefense capital goods, according to Townsend Greenspan & Co., an economic forecasting concern.

Squeeze on Consumers

Economists have also noted the widening gap between consumers' income and inflation. That gap represents a loss of purchasing power, so that consumer buying, which has done much to keep the economy growing, should now finally taper off.

"We're now facing an enormous squeeze on consumers," said a senior administration economist. "We think it should mean a significant weakening in consumer spending."

On the other hand, the economists caution that the indications of recession are far from conclusive and are in part counterbalanced by other statistics, such as the continuing low level of business inventories and the significant growth in the GNP in the first quarter.

The administration is strongly opposed to stimulating the economy but a number of private forecasters believe the recession will be sufficiently severe to produce a strong push for a tax cut.

"Once the recession develops, you're likely to see a tax cut," said Lawrence Chimerine, chairman of Chase Econometrics. "The current situation is almost identical to what happened in the fall of 1974, when economists had just taken recession out of their forecasts and were talking about budget cuts. Then it hit."

Bad for U.S. Exports

Mr. Chimerine, who believes the recession will be far more substantial than the administration projects, has added to his list of reasons for pessimism the possibility that other industrial nations could experience turndowns this year, which would probably cut U.S. exports.

One of the clearest recession signs is the falloff in housing construction, which has declined to a level almost as low as that of 1974-75, the worst period since the Depression.

The private forecasters project a declining GNP in the second quarter. Mr. Chimerine sees a drop at a 5.8-percent annual rate. Data Resources Inc. predicts 2.4 percent.

In large part, the growing pessimism results from the administration's anti-inflation program. Credit controls and the oil-import fee, which is intended to raise gasoline prices, are expected to have their largest impact this year, while a number of economists feel the budget cuts will mean a very sluggish economy in 1981 as well.

...2 Governors Oppose MX Plan

By Richard Burt

...HINGTON, March 27 ... The Carter administra...roposal to base 200 mobile ...ticental missiles in Utah ...ada was dealt a severe blow ...y as the governors of the ... declared their opposition ...Pentagon's plan for deploy... ...-billion system.

...rings before a House ap... ...ions subcommittee, Gov. ...atheson of Utah and Gov. ...ist of Nevada said that ...eported the Air Force's pro... developing a new mobile ...known as the MX. But the ...ocratic governors said that ...Force's plan for basing the ...ems would create major ...ental and economic prob... their states, and com... that local authorities were ...assured by the Pentagon ...oting the weapon.

...-dist, before any funds ...ved to begin work on the ...stem for the missile, Con... ...ould require the Air Force ...ine whether the new weap... ...d be deployed elsewhere. ...esterday, Antonia Chayes, ...ecretary of the Air Force, ...subcommittee that the ser... ...looking at areas in Texas ...Mexico as a possible alter... ...e for the missiles.

...ofound Questions'

...tatement, Gov. Matheson ...e need to keep in mind the ...MX is unlike any defense ...y weapons system that ...been proposed before. It ...found questions about the ...demands of national se... ...freedom to choose a way ...ed," Governor List and I ...day to state that we do ...t the president's plan for ...ersonally do not believe ...can or should be deployed ...ed."

...ors of the two governors ...atest in a series of set... ...the Pentagon's plans for ...e missile. The two gover... ...ated that they would sup... ...ystem when it was an... ...last August, but in recent ...the MX proposal has drawn ...from local ranchers, min... ...vironmental groups. ...ington, the missile sys... ...been criticized on Capitol Hill and by private defense experts as too costly, too complex and potentially too vulnerable to a Soviet missile strike.

Under existing plans, the 200 new missiles would be deployed on an extensive network of new roads and periodically moved in and out of 4,600 empty concrete shelters. The system would be designed to prevent Moscow from pinpointing the location of every missile, thus ruling out the possibility of a surprise Soviet nuclear strike.

The Air Force plans to build most of the system on federal land and has promised to comply with federal and state environmental laws. Nevertheless, Gov. Matheson and Gov. List outlined a number of concerns about the weapon, including the following:

• The influx of people. Gov. Matheson said that sending as many as 50,000 people to the Utah-Nevada region to build and operate the system "will destroy the chosen way of life as it is now known in those communities — forever."

• The impact on the environment. Calling the Utah-Nevada Great Basin Desert one of the most fragile ecosystems in the world, Gov. Matheson said that "this portion of our environmental heritage will cease to exist if the MX is deployed."

• The pace of the program. Gov. List, noting that local leaders would only have 60 days, at most, to comment on the Air Force's environmental impact statement for the MX, complained that the Pentagon was moving too fast on the system.

Panel Disavows Study

Report Sees Major Rise In U.S. Draft Objection

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP) — The United States can "reasonably expect" that half the people required to register for the draft in any future emergency will declare themselves conscientious objectors, according to an internal Selective Service report released yesterday.

A Selective Service representative said that the report was one man's opinion, not the agency's, but Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wis., said that it represented a shocking inside view that had yet to be officially disavowed by the Carter administration.

The report, released by Rep. Kastenmeier, was written last September by Donald Guritz, a former Selective Service regional counsel for six Midwestern states. He wrote it while serving two weeks of Air Force reserve duty at the Washington headquarters of the Selective Service.

In the report, Mr. Guritz recommends stringent measures to deal with problems caused by conscientious objectors.

The federal government should draft emergency legislation to rescind the conscientious objector exemption or at least restrict it to practicing members of religious sects that specifically prohibit participation in military service, the report says.

Also, the Selective Service should have the final say on whether someone is qualified for the conscientious objector exemption to military service. "Claims shall not be subject to review by any other agency, official or court of the United States in any manner or any proceeding whatever," the report states.

Those who are granted conscientious objector status, the report says, should be severely taxed in lieu of military or alternate service.

"This might include a property tax taking all property owned in any amount exceeding $500 . . . , coupled with an income tax amounting to a virtual forfeiture of all income of more than $5,000 per year for a period anywhere from five to 20 years," the report says.

Mr. Guritz, the report's author, said in the papers obtained by Rep. Kastenmeier that he was a graduate of Northwestern University, served as an Air Force legal officer from 1966 to 1971, then worked for the Selective Service in Chicago until 1973 as a counsel for the region of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Vietnam Experience

"I dealt almost exclusively with problem cases," Mr. Guritz wrote in his biography, "so that my experience at that time with respect to conscientious objectors was mainly limited to those who were recalcitrants and political radicals."

He said that the Vietnam experience together with recent court decisions liberalizing the law on conscientious objectors were the basis for his prediction that about half the people called to register would claim conscientious objector status.

Selective Service assistant Joan Lamb said yesterday that Mr. Guritz's report "doesn't represent an inside view of the agency. It was his thinking — just a training exercise. We said thanks but no thanks."

President Carter has recommended that the nation's 8 million 19- and 20-year-old men and women be registered for the draft this year. He has the authority, but not the money, to begin the registration of men. He needs congressional legislation to register women. Congress will not give him that authority this year.

This leaves the question whether Congress will provide the $13.3 million the president needs to finance the registration of men. The House Appropriations Committee may vote on that question today when a resolution is offered to transfer $13.3 million from the Pentagon and the Selective Service to finance the men-only registration.



Associated Press

Portuguese farm laborers during a demonstration in Evora, Alentejo Province, yesterday to protest the government's policy of returning collective land to their former owners.

Portugal Farm Workers Strike Over Return Land to Owners

EVORA, Portugal, March 27 (UPI) — Communist-led peasants and trade unionists today conducted strikes and demonstrations across Portugal for the second day, protesting the government's policy of handing back to their landlords those farms seized during the 1974 revolution.

Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro's 11-week-old Cabinet sent squads of riot police and paramilitary forces into the southern Alentejo grain region, scene of recent violence, but the first wave of protests yesterday was carried out peacefully.

The movement was organized by the Communist-dominated farm workers' union, which launched a 48-hour strike throughout Alentejo that was backed by industrial unions, which staged one-hour solidarity work stoppages in a number of cities around the nation.

Rallies were held in the provincial capital of Evora, 95 miles east of Lisbon, and in other Alentejo towns and villages.

Yesterday, Agriculture Ministry officials took away two more farms from Soviet-style collectives and restored them to dispossessed landlords. The government has returned an average 10,000 acres a week since taking power in January.

Vesco Case Evidence Said to Be Inadequate

By Edward T. Pound

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT) — Government prosecutors have concluded that no indictments should be brought by a federal grand jury investigating allegations that Robert Vesco attempted to have his legal problems "fixed" at the White House, sources close to the inquiry said yesterday.

The prosecutors' decision, if endorsed by the grand jury, would presumably remove a potentially serious embarrassment for the Carter administration. One of the president's top aides, Richard Harden, has been under investigation for possible perjury before the grand jury.

According to the sources, the prosecutors' assessment that there is insufficient evidence to bring indictments was relayed to the grand jury — near the end of its 18-month term — this week by Harry Benner, an assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

The U.S. attorney's office said an announcement on the investigation probably would be made next Thursday or Friday.

Cover-Up Charge

Grand juries traditionally follow the lead of prosecutors, but some members of this jury — particularly its foreman — have been at odds with prosecutors.

The foreman, Ralph Ulmer, tried to resign last August, charging that the Justice Department had directed a cover-up to protect the Carter administration. The department and administration officials denied the charges.

But department officials said they transfered the case to the U.S. attorney's office because of the misconduct charges lodged against the main department by Mr. Ulmer and R.L. Herring, a Georgia businessman convicted of fraud and racketeering in charges unrelated to the Vesco inquiry.

Mr. Herring has said that Mr. Vesco wanted to bribe Carter administration officials to resolve long-standing legal problems. Mr. Vesco fled the United States nearly a decade ago after he was charged with bilking stockholders out of millions of dollars in an international swindle. He now lives in the Bahamas.

Mr. Herring, saying he acted for Mr. Vesco, retained an Albany, Ga., lawyer, Spencer Lee IV, to approach the White House in Mr. Vesco's behalf. Both men met with Mr. Vesco in Costa Rica on Jan. 15, 1977.

The following Feb. 8, Mr. Lee met in Washington with Mr. Harden, the White House aide, who is a close friend of Mr. Lee. Both men have said that Mr. Harden talked Mr. Lee out of continuing to represent Mr. Vesco.

One week later, Mr. Harden briefed President Carter on his meeting with Mr. Lee. Mr. Harden has said the president told him that Mr. Lee should meet with Griffin Bell, then the attorney general, if he believed there was anything illegal.

Prosecutors began to doubt Mr. Harden's grand jury testimony after Mr. Lee failed at least two polygraph tests. The two men had given virtually the same testimony to the grand jury.

World Bank Sets Loan to Turkey

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — The World Bank announced today that it has approved a $200-million loan to Turkey to support a comprehensive program of economic recovery.

The bank said that the loan will contribute to the international effort currently under way to support this program. It will finance high priority imports to assist fuller utilization of productive capacity in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Yesterday, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development postponed for technical reasons a final decision on the amount of financial aid it planned to grant to Turkey.

After Year, Three Mile Island Fear Remains

(Continued from Page 1)

year-old son and every night when I pull his shade down at bedtime, and look out the window and see the cooling towers, I nearly cry. I am in a panic. I have never considered myself a violent person, but I am beginning to think I am going crazy — I do believe I am."

George Hickernell, a veteran local politician and civic leader, now a commissioner of Lower Swatara Township, a few miles from the reactor, said, "This is a very volatile situation and could be very dangerous. I visualize that we could have some serious incidents and riots."

Middletown Mayor Robert Reid, a high school teacher, said sardonically at the televised forum that he wished local banks would replace the time and temperature information on their flashing outdoor signs with "the radiation count, so I'd know when to run."

The mayor had just commented, regarding health-related radioactive releases from the reactor, "I'm quite sure they'll never tell us the truth."

'Future State'

John Lesniak, 11, who came to the forum with a tape recorder, asked, "What's going to be the future state of children my age, mentally and physically — mentally?"

"Well, the . . . report says the mental effects are the most important," answered Thomas Gerusky, the state director of radiation protection.

One young man, a college student, said, "We have Iran, and life goes on — we have Afghanistan, and life goes on. But with this crisis, I am beginning to think it is not going to go on and there is going to be an end to the world."

Not everyone agrees. In a half-day's stroll through Middletown, a visitor found only one person in a dozen who did not criticize such testimony as "hysterical" and "disgusting," though none had attended any of the recent meetings. These are people who say they accept or endorse the Krypton venting, however reluctantly, as "necessary to get on with the cleanup."

The David Martin Store, a haberdashery, does a brisk sale of $4.50 T-shirts bearing silk-screened slogans such as "Hell No, I Don't Glow" and "T.M.I. Staff — We Stayed Behind To Save Yours." The store also has T-shirts saying "I Survived T.M.I.," and one version has a tiny postscript: "I Think."

But the public forums and official hearings on the Krypton venting proposal, which are not over yet, have spread some distress.

More people than ever have been reading about, or seeing and hearing on radio and television, frightened neighbors who stand and report "a metallic taste in my mouth" near the plant or "aborted and three-legged calves" on farms downwind.

In the Hy-Lo Discount Store on Main Street, cashier Marion Munz, 56, was repeating the comment of several others when she said, "I'm worrying, but I'm the type who doesn't show my feelings."

"I think that is cognitive dissonance," said Donna Casperson, an instructor at the Harrisburg Area Community College who had her social psychology class conduct a survey on the street two weeks ago. It yielded an unexpected result.

The tabulation showed markedly greater concern about the proposed Krypton release among respondents 11 to 40 miles away from the reactor than in Middletown, in sight of the cooling towers.

In an interview, Miss Casperson said, "When there is a conflict between beliefs — say, that the Krypton is dangerous, on the one hand — and the difficult behavior, on the other, of uprooting one's life and giving up a home and a job to move away from the danger, the theory of cognitive dissonance says that you have two ways to resolve the conflict.

"You can leave. Or you can stay and alter your beliefs — or your demonstration of them — to fit the suppressed anxiety. You can say, 'I don't care.'"

She added, "Neither way is very good for your mental health."

Loot Finder's Father Cleared in Oklahoma

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 27 (AP) — An Oklahoma prosecutor has dropped charges against the father of the boy who found $5,000 of the ransom paid to D.B. Cooper, the man who disappeared after bailing out of a hijacked jet in 1971.

Harold Ingram, 28, of Vancouver had been arrested for unlawfully leaving Oklahoma with a mortgaged car after authorities there recognized his picture in a newspaper story about son Brian Ingram's find. On Tuesday, they termed the arrest a mixup.

Customs Strike in Paris

PARIS, March 27 (Reuters) — Many customs officers at Orly and Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airports in Paris walked off their jobs today to press for higher pay and better working conditions. They said that they would strike again Saturday.

2 Officials Charged

U.S. Power Firm Indicted In Nuclear Safety Breach

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT) — The Commonwealth Edison Co., the biggest nuclear utility in the United States, and two of its officials were indicted yesterday on charges of conspiracy and false statements relating to alleged breaches of security at the company's nuclear power plant on the Mississippi River at Cordova, Ill.

A Justice Department spokesman, Dean Saint-Dennis, said that the indictment represented the first time such charges had been brought against a nuclear power company.

The nine-count indictment, returned by a federal grand jury in Springfield, Ill., said that the company and two senior employees had conspired to evade compliance with a security plan for operation of the plant, known as the Quad-Cities Nuclear Station. The security plan had been approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the federal agency that licenses atomic power plants.

Guilt Denied

At its headquarters in Chicago, Commonwealth Edison issued a statement saying, "The company believes it is not guilty of any wrongdoing, has violated no laws and intends to defend itself and its employees vigorously."

William Harrah, a spokesman for Commonwealth Edison, said that the company, which provides electricity for northern Illinois, including Chicago, was currently the biggest nuclear utility in the United States. He said that about one-third of the company's total generating capacity was nuclear, but that the company used that capacity to generate 40 percent to 45 percent of its electricity.

The superintendent of the Quad-Cities plant, Nicholas Kalivianakis, and the plant's security director, Walter Meehan, also were named as defendants. Mr. Harrah said that both men were still working for the company and had not been reassigned to other duties.

The indictment alleged that as part of the conspiracy the defendants ordered security guards to falsify records by omitting the fact that protective doors leading to the vital area of the plant had been found unlocked and unguarded. The indictment also said that the defendants had ordered the guards to omit from their records the discovery of unescorted visitors in protected and vital areas of the plant.

1976 to 1977

The alleged conspiracy continued from early 1976 to April, 1977, the indictment said.

Commonwealth Edison was charged in all nine counts of the indictment. Mr. Kalivianakis and Mr. Meehan were each charged with conspiracy and with six counts of false statements. The defendants are scheduled to be arraigned on April 9.

There are 67 nuclear power plants licensed to provide electricity in the United States, and together they supply slightly more than 10 percent of the nation's electricity.

...ssures Grow in Gulf Oil Production Curb

...tinued from Page 1)

...for concessions on Pales...

...onomy.

...gument that oil becomes ...ly precious the longer it is ...ground has become more ...in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait ...United Arab Emirates, the ...said. The new Libyan oil ...Abdessalam Zagaar, re...cized Saudi Arabia for its ...uction level, which he said ...aluable resource for dol... ...e eaten away by infla...

...ficial of the Italian oil ...Agip said last week that ...ia to reduce its own pro... ...2.1-million barrels a day ...5 percent beginning next ...

...heavy Atmosphere

...lysts in Beirut point out ...gh these arguments have ...e before, they appear to ...bined recently with high ...and an uneasy diplomatic ...re to produce increased ...or cutbacks. Mr. Carter's ...ment last week that he ...e a $4.62-a-barrel tax on ...oil also adds irritation, ...because Gulf countries ...ly have opposed attempts ...governments to benefit ...from sales of their oil.

OPEC production, esti... ...about 31-million barrels a ...79, is expected to drop by ...million barrels a day this ...industry has forecast. ...roducing 2-million barrels ...announced plans to low... ...ing by half a million bar... ...ning next month. The ...rab Emirates, which pro... ...out 1.8-million barrels a ...has warned of cutbacks ...g. In Iran, revolution and ...parts and maintenance for ...it have reduced production ...is half a million barrels be... ...official estimate of 2.7 mil... ...y, reports from Tehran in...

...Arabia, the world's biggest ...ter, is expected to cut its ...n barrels a day to 9 mil... ...5 million this year, oil in... ...servers in Beirut said.

...will do it for sure," said an ...specialist. "The only ques...en."

...ab source just returned ...di Arabia was told by oil ...fficials in Riyadh that the ...plans to continue pump... ...illion barrels a day at least ...summer, but that a reduc... ...e necessary sometime this ...ikh Yamani has said the ...not come in this quarter.

The Saudi royal family raised its production ceiling by 1-million barrels to 9.5-million barrels a day in response to a request from Mr. Carter when world supplies were particularly tight. Since then it has reviewed the decision quarterly, with the next renewal coming up in April.

Sheikh Yamani's recent declaration that Saudi Arabia will not continue pumping at current levels to enable the United States to build up reserves was taken in Beirut as a sign that Saudi production will be allowed to drop when demand slackens further.

U.S. Punishes Ford Motor for Labor Contract

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT) — The government took action yesterday to make the Ford Motor Co. ineligible for any major new government contracts on the ground that Ford violated the administration's standard for voluntary pay restraint in its 1979 collective bargaining agreement with the United Auto Workers.

A Ford statement said, "We do not expect the announcement to have a significant impact on the company." The statement noted that the sanction did not apply to the Ford subsidiary that holds most of the company's government contracts. That subsidiary, Ford Aerospace and Communications Inc., received $337 million in military contracts and commitments in last year.

The goverment action was in the form of a notice by the Council on Wage and Price Stability to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, stating that Ford was out of compliance with the voluntary programs. Other companies have been cited before, but officials said they knew of none that had actually lost a contract since the voluntary restraints were adopted in October, 1978.

Michael Gelb, a council spokesman, confirmed that the ineligibility for future contracts would apply only to the parent automotive company, the maker of cars and trucks, and not to the aerospace subsidiary, because the latter is not a party to the UAW contract. Mr. Gelb also said that after being listed on March 5 as a violator, Ford had not requested reconsideration.

The council refused to disclose its estimate of the cost of the Ford-UAW contract and the parties involved have withheld details.

Dutch May Buy 111 More F-16s

THE HAGUE, March 27 (AP) — The Dutch government last night announced plans to buy at least 30 F-16s and possibly 111 of the fighter-bombers, a deal that could be worth more than $1 billion.

The government said that it would negotiate to buy 30 more of the General Dynamics planes in addition to the 102 single-engine jets ordered in 1975 to replace Lockheed F-104s. In addition, the Netherlands will buy 81 more F-16s to replace outdated Northrop F-5s if negotiations can be completed in a year, the Defense Ministry said.

The 81 extra F-16s may be built entirely by General Dynamics in St. Louis, Mo., officials said, if the Dutch government decides not to continue the General Dynamics European consortium building the current series of planes. It would be cheaper to buy U.S.-built planes, but would deprive Europeans of jobs.

U.S. Primary Vote Count

(Continued from Page 1)

rado, Oklahoma, Utah and Wyoming — where he had a near-sweep in 1976.

Mr. Keene maintained, however, that if Mr. Bush beat Mr. Reagan in such key states as Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey, some of the present commitments to Mr. Reagan would shake loose. Many of the delegates in Illinois and New York, now counted in the Reagan column, are not legally bound to him, Mr. Keene said.

A similar strategic concept underlies Sen. Kennedy's hopes for unseating Mr. Carter. Richard Stearns, the architect of the Kennedy victory in Connecticut, said that it would take a combination of impressive Kennedy victories and political nervousness about Mr. Carter's prospects in November to give the challenger a crack at the incumbent.

Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Bush are both essentially running for strong second-place finishes in the primaries next Tuesday in Wisconsin and Kansas.

Sen. Kennedy's path then points to Michigan and eventually to the primaries on June 3 in New Jersey, Ohio and California. In the Democratic Party, however, California is a proportional-representation primary — not winner-take-all — and Sen. Kennedy is given a better chance of beating Mr. Carter than Mr. Bush is of upsetting Mr. Reagan for control of the single largest delegation.

But Mr. Carter, like Mr. Reagan, has strength of his own. There are primaries yet to come in such Southern and border states as Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas and Kentucky, where the president will be a strong favorite.



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Jamaica, IMF Fail to Agree on Loan Terms

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP) — The government of Jamaica has broken off negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for new credits, leaving the Caribbean country with no financing to cover some $150 million in foreign debts coming due this year.

The breakdown of the talks occurred Monday when the Cabinet of Prime Minister Michael Manley refused to accept IMF loan conditions that included a $50-million reduction in government spending this year.

Arnold Bertram, a government spokesman, said in a telephone interview yesterday that the spending cuts would put 10,000 to 11,000 persons out of work and would force the dismantlement of programs in health, welfare and literacy. He said Jamaica "accepts and intends to honor its commitments to public and private lenders" and added that a search for other sources of financing would include contacts with socialist-bloc countries.

Mr. Bertram left open the possibility of resuming talks with IMF representatives.

Finance Minister Eric Bell, who had been trying to work out a compromise, resigned before the Cabinet vote, saying he was "unable to carry out his responsibilities."

IMF officials in Washington confirmed yesterday that the lending institution and Jamaica had been unable to reach agreement on terms for a one-year standby credit. In January, the IMF had halted loans to Jamaica made under a $244-million, three-year program begun in 1978. It cited the nation's continued inability to curb its budget deficit or improve its balance of payments.

Within Jamaica, the IMF conditions have been a constant source of debate and a political issue for the government of Mr. Manley, whose People's National Party faces an election in October.

To obtain the IMF's initial $244-million loan, Jamaica accepted harsh conditions that included a 30-percent devaluation of its currency, stringent controls on imports, big tax increases on manufacturing and tourism, higher interest rates and wage controls. Subsequently, the government also agreed to some spending cuts.

Bitter Experience

However, difficulty in attracting foreign investment and a disappointing return on bauxite, the aluminum base that is the country's major resource, have resulted in continuing economic problems.

Jamaican officials estimate that the country will owe $150 million more to foreign banks this year than it will have available in foreign exchange, possibly leading to defaults.

In Mr. Bertram's view, the IMF conditions "don't answer the fundamental problems of the economy; we've been more or less forced to go along because of the need for foreign exchange. Our experience has been very bitter."

IMF officials reply that lending to Jamaica has been high considering the country's size and economy. Last June, the credit line was increased to $260 million and, between then and the IMF lending freeze, $113 million was used by Jamaica.

The recent showdown came after IMF representatives agreed to make new credits available at the end of April in return for the spending cuts. But when the executive council of Mr. Manley's party met March 8 and 9, feeling reportedly ran strong against further concessions. Last week, Mr. Bertram said, the council recommended that the Cabinet reject the terms of the agreement.

U.S. congressional hearings have won sympathizers on Capitol Hill for some changes in IMF lending policies. Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, has advocated that the IMF weigh the effects of its loan conditions on employment, prices and human needs as well as a country's balance of payments.

Rep. Reuss has introduced amendments in legislation that would direct U.S. representatives on the IMF to ensure that these factors are part of loan guidelines.

U.S. Jury Investigates Alleged Plan By Scientologists to Take Over City

TAMPA, Fla., March 27 (AP) — A federal grand jury is investigating charges that the controversial Church of Scientology had a secret plan to take over the resort town of Clearwater, just west of Tampa.

Former Clearwater Mayor Gabriel Cazares, who claims he was targeted for harassment by the Scientologists, said he testified for about 40 minutes before the grand jury yesterday. Authorities say the church, seeking to control city politics, tried to discredit Mr. Cazares in 1975 with a phony hit-and-run auto accident.

Milt Wolfe, a spokesman for the Tampa-area branch of the church, said the charges were a politically motivated attempt to "impugn the integrity of the body of the Church of Scientology through allegations of wrongdoing concerning a few persons."

Mitchell Hermann, a Scientologist convicted in Washington last year on charges of conspiracy to illegally obtain government documents, has been subpoenaed by the grand jury, prosecutors said. Hermann is appealing a four-year prison term and $10,000 fine.



United Press International

An Izvestia photo showing the alleged false pine spy stump.

Izvestia Says Soviet Flora Foiled Spy Attempt by U.S. Diplomats

MOSCOW, March 27 (UPI) — Two U.S. diplomats tried to hide an artificial pine stump packed with electronic spy equipment near a Soviet defense installation but were tripped up by a gardening error, Izvestia reported today.

The newspaper identified the two alleged spies only as Weatherbee and Corbin, who it said were posing as diplomats. A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said that it had no knowledge of the persons named by the newspaper.

The writer of the article, Vladimir Snegov, said that the two men pretending to be diplomats placed the false pine stump near a defense installation in the Moscow region and that "the device was designed for electronic reconnaissance in the range of superhigh frequencies with relay of the encoded information to distances of up to 280 miles."

Despite the use of such sophisticated equipment, the two alleged spies made a mistake, Izvestia said. "The men who made this stump do not know an elementary truth about Russian flora and fauna. A pine stump, gentlemen, in an aspen grove is a very rare phenomenon," the paper concluded.

Obituary

U.S. Poet James Wrigh Winner of Pulitzer Pri

NEW YORK, March 27 (NYT) — James Wright, 52, whose poems about poverty and his native Middle West helped win him widespread recognition as one of the finest contemporary poets writing in English, died Tuesday at a hospital in the Bronx.

Mr. Wright, a professor of English at New York's Hunter College, won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1972. He was an experimenter who was not afraid to change his ways of making poems; but he was notable in the sustained intensity he brought to his work, and it was largely thanks to that that some of it was accounted among the finest lyric poetry written since World War II.

"Wright is a genuinely passionate poet who does not withhold or spare himself," Prof. Norman Friedman, a Queens College authority on modern American poetry, wrote a few years ago. And the poet James Dickey once called Mr. Wright "one of the few authentic visionary poets writing today."

Mr. Wright, summing up his own work, once wrote: "I have written about the things I am deeply concerned with — crickets outside my window, cold and hungry old men, ghosts in the twilight, horses in a field, a red-haired child in her mother's arms, a feeling of desolation in the fall, some cit known.

"I try and say how I fe country and how I despise it it is treated. I try and speak beauty and again of the ugli the lives of the poor and neg I have changed the way I've w when it seemed appropriat continue to do so."

Mr. Wright's poems were c ed in several volumes, were anthologized and appeared merous periodicals.

The mood of the poet was times dark, but one of his strengths, it was often said, w life-affirming quality of his Some often-quoted lines were the poem "A Blessing," abo feelings on seeing two Indian in a pasture:

Suddenly I realize
That if I stepped out of my would
Into blossom.

Mr. Wright's first book of p "The Green Wall," came o 1955. His other books were Judas" (1959), "The Lion's Ta Eyes" (1962), "The Branch Not Break" (1963), "Shall Gather at the River?" (1968) lected Poems" (1971), "Salt and Such" (1971), "Two Citi (1973) and "The Blossoming Tree" (1977).

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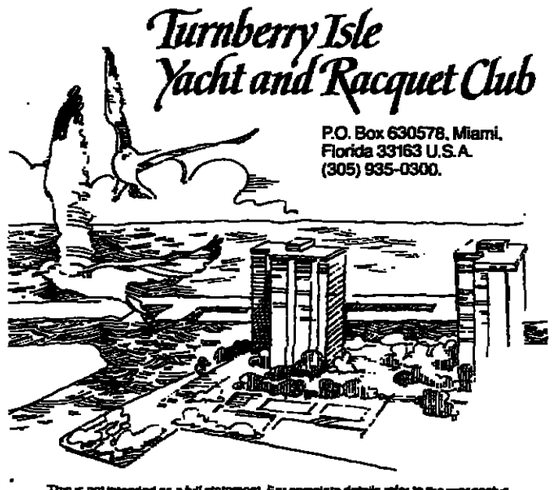


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Fashion

Zandra Rhodes Puts New Color Into London Scene

By Hebe Dorscy

LONDON, March 27 (IHT) — Like a peacock in a barnyard, Zandra Rhodes bounced back with a flamboyant first-class collection, and all of a sudden the London fashion scene came alive again.

Rhodes is that startling self-made creation who goes around looking like a real-life Andy Warhol portrait. Right now, her hair is flamingo pink and her eyebrows pagoda shaped. But, a magician as well as a poet, she also has that extrasensory perception that only great fashion designers possess — she knows what to do when and how.



Charlie Gerl

Landscape sweater by Sandy Black.

Right now, as hemlines are wavering, but with up being the strongest direction, customers are in a quandary and designers in frantic search of new proportions. So, while the Italians copped out with pants Rhodes came up with her answer — short but very soft dresses falling from a deep cowl, or daring drape as she calls it. Daring indeed, especially when it swings back and forth in a tremulous decolletage.

"I *believe in short skirts,*" Rhodes said, "but we can't have the stiff, boxy look of the '60s."

Another approach, which looks like what the talented French designer Thierry Mugler did last season, is a wild, ragged miniskirt the like of which was last seen on Tarzan's Jane. Rhodes did it out of sexy black cire cloth with a seesaw hemline.

Standing Ovations

Well known for her evening clothes, Rhodes is now a strong name in sweaters as well. Her best had that draped cowl neckline folded down into neat pleats held by huge pearl buttons. The details, as so often with Rhodes, were both unusual and enchanting — such as satin fins on white angora sleeves.

It's not just the proportions that worked out. The delivery, with the anonymous Olympia runway covered with her wildly colorful prints and flanked by dummies in romantic ball gowns, and her huge portrait overlooking the whole thing; the jewelry, metallic cubist creations looking as if they were made of tin cans; the makeup, with blotches of pink and one false eyelash up and the other down; the shaded stockings that broke down the leg in a shorter sock effect — everything about the show was so creative and different it got Rhodes a standing ovation, a rare thing in quiet London.

It also demonstrated that Rhodes, for reasons better known to her financial backers, had stayed away from the runway too long.

Otherwise, London was a letdown after Milan. By slipping in between Milan and Paris, which shows this weekend, the London Fashion Week organizers had hoped to attract the huge fashion traffic flowing through Europe this month, but they noticeably failed to do so. Although the organizers reported that attendance was slightly up from last season, the international fashion faces were few. To use up the time between Milan and Paris, some took a brief holiday (Marrakesh or Venice), others went back to New York or came straight to Paris.

Great Ingredients

The reason is that London may be valid for middle-of-the-road merchandise (and often a good source of dresses), but its designers have failed to deliver on an international basis. While London Collections has grown to 120 exhibitors from 30 in five years, it still does not mean much in terms of fashion creation.

The irony of it is that England has great ingredients — Shetlands, cashmere, mohair, tartans and tweeds — which add up to *Le Style Anglais*, which has been a great source of profit to everybody except *les Anglais*, putting aside such international status symbols as Burberry's.

All this country needs is a Chanel (whose famous little suit is based on Irish tweeds) but maybe it's getting there with Jean Muir. The purest of British designers, Muir for the first time turned her attention to homespun tweeds; so far it's been mostly jersey and mostly from France.)

This season, she used herringbone tweeds for skirts, suits and coats, the best ones being the slim classic reefers with Muir's little dressmaker touches — such as quilted envelope pockets or softly ruffled sleeves. But Muir is essentially a private designer, designing private clothes for private people, and her range is deliberately limited.

"We have controlled production," her husband and business manager, Harry Lockert, said after the show. Their business turnover is $2.5 million, 60 percent of which is exported, and 40 percent of that to the United States, where Henry Bendel's in New York has been an early supporter.



Patrick Anderson

Zandra Rhodes' daring drape.

Besides the tweedy look, the newest Muir dress is cut into a wide S — the top of the S being the bodice and the bottom the skirt. That S unbuttons all the way, a miracle of sorts, showing if need be that Muir is one of the best technicians around.

Sex Appeal

At John Bates, the figures ($12 million in annual turnover) sounded optimistic enough. Between his Jean Varon (ready-to-wear) and John Bates (couture) lines, Bates and his partner, John Sitgins, obviously know what they are doing.

Bates is best remembered by women who want dresses with obvious and immediate sex appeal. Both Yuki (of draped jersey fame) and Janice Wainwright (good this season with Delaunay-print flapper dresses) are also beginning to gain some international recognition.

But the most interesting facet of the London fair was knitwear. That is the only field where the British hold their own, as their cottage industry handknits are both imaginative and priced well. People like Patricia Roberts (with snow-spotted mohair), Edina and Lina (childlike lacy sweaters with flower embroidery) Kay Cosserat (with tweedy looking knits) are all beginning to mean a lot to international buyers. The best was Sandy Black, a young woman who works out of a loft and turns out witty landscape sweaters quilted in a trompe l'oeil effect.

One of them, with sheep grazing on a field in front while a little lost one wanders down its back — was simply irresistible.

The saddest note of the London collections is the absence of Bill Gibb, a flamboyant but fragile man who has sold his name so that he is made to design strictly commercial lines — which is like asking a butterfly to drive a truck.

Personalities

The American First Lady of Nice

By Jeffrey Robinson

NICE (IHT) — Take a handsome, wealthy, sophisticated Frenchman and mix him with someone who has that breathless, well-scrubbed charm that American women sometimes have. Make him older, and a leading politician. Give her the background of a wealthy family, a modeling career, a UCLA degree and a few extras like Beverly Hills High School head cheerleader, Homecoming Queen, half of the Class Couple, and Most Popular Girl of 1966.

Real life can indeed outdo afternoon TV serials. And although soap opera romances are nothing new in this part of the world — up the beach there's a long running one called "The Movie Actress and the Prince" — the latest to open here should be called "The Model and the Mayor."



Norbert Haffrichmitt

Ilene Medecin

Late last year, Jacques Medecin, the 52-year-old mayor of Nice and a deputy in the French National Assembly, married Ilene Graham, a 31-year-old, tall, slim, blonde Southern Californian — it was the second marriage for each — and now Nice has an American first lady.

They met in 1977. Medecin was in Los Angeles, and while having lunch with cosmetics magnate Max Factor, he mentioned that he needed a new pair of slacks. Factor said he would try to find someone to play tour guide to the Rodeo Drive boutiques. He rang his niece Ilene. "When I agreed to take my uncle's friend shopping, little did I know what to expect. I met Jacques, we shook hands and well, that was it. If ever there was such a thing as love at first sight, it caught me right between the eyes!"

They went shopping, found a pair of slacks and then made a date for dinner. "We were sitting at the table and somewhere between the fish and the lamb chops he reached over and kissed my hand. You know how long it had been since anyone did that? I stared at him and didn't know what to think. I wasn't sure if he was being sweet or being French. But the flash had hit us both. We must have had our heads pretty high in the clouds. Like the slacks we bought that day. They don't fit."

Telephone Bills

The two courted long distance for five months ("I wish I had all the money we spent on phone calls") before he suggested that she join him in Paris while the National Assembly was in session. "It was January, 1978. With my luck it was the worst winter Paris has had in years. Freezing cold. Snow. Sleet. Of course I didn't own any real winter clothes. But that was the least of it. Except for Jacques, I didn't know anyone. And I didn't speak French. Talk about culture shock. No family, no friends, no honest American junk food."

She moved to Nice in April of that year ("I was very ready for spring") and with time on her hands she began studying the language and learning about the locals. "Everyone in Nice has been very good to me, but it's probably because of Jacques. Actually, I can't take the French too seriously. I'd get upset if I did. Just look at how they drive. I'm a nervous wreck in a car here."

These days, she and her husband live in a small apartment, a French version, if you will, of the Brownstadt interpretation of quarters for politicians. "We're lucky when everything is working properly. The elevator gets stuck all the time. That gets fixed and the lights go out. And the bathroom leaks. We've had the plumbers visit so often that I think they're friends of the family. Once they suggested that we not use the toilet for three days. Can you imagine that? No, it's not exactly a Mayor's Mansion, but it's ours."

A good part of her time is spent traveling with him ("I don't know which is worse, jet lag or the packing and unpacking") but while in Nice she finds some of her time must be devoted to being the mayor's wife. "I suddenly have to be careful of what I say and how I act. I smile a lot at tea parties. It's not always easy. I'm left-handed and one night at a formal dinner where I thought I would show off my French, I gaily announced, '*Je suis a gauche.*'" That doesn't mean, "I'm left-handed," but rather, "I'm politically on the left." It brought a long silence to the table because Jacques Medecin is very much politically on the right.

"Then there was a luncheon where I found myself squeezed between my husband and a former French prime minister. Not only did I get water spilled all over me, but a few minutes later the former prime minister turned and accidentally smacked me in the nose. I spent the day fighting to stay out of the way of all those people who were crowding around and shoving past me to shake hands with the two politicians. I'd never seen such confusion, except maybe for Paul Newman. But Paul Newman is much better looking than that former prime minister so I might be able to understand that."

In addition to the crowds and the smiles, she has also found herself up against French food. "Every time we go someplace, there's so much of it. And I have to be honest and say that I'm not all that fond of French cooking. It's too rich for me. I never knew I had a liver until I moved to this country."

It has taken her two years, but she says she has been able to adapt to the less-rich cuisine of Nice. "I even have come to like *socca,*" she said, referring to a kind of chickpea pancake, a local specialty with a consistency and taste not unlike good quality cardboard.

Actually when it comes to *cuisine Nicoise* she doesn't have much choice. At home Jacques Medecin does the cooking, and he happens to be the author of the definitive cookbook on the cuisine of Nice.

"He's not overly crazy about my cooking. But that's only half of it. He's not too happy about my fooling around in his kitchen either. If I use a pot for one thing that's supposed to be used for something else, he starts shaking. So he cooks and I do needlepoint. But then, and you can quote me, for all his gourmet, high-class cooking-skills, when we're in Los Angeles he loves to hang out at Hamburger Hamlet!"

Moviemaking

West Berlin Reviving Film Industry

By John Vinocur

BERLIN (NYT) — Painted a sunny yellow and looking vaguely like an administration building on a small Southern campus, the Wilmersdorf crematorium falls a little short on lugubriousness. Two statues of women, their heads in their hands in permanent woe, take care of most of the dolefulness on the entrance walkway.

George C. Scott, earnest in tweeds, and Marthe Keller, done up in demure navy blue, moved past the statues half a dozen times one morning recently, while on location here. With each failed take, John Avildsen, the director, would prepare the scene again, and at the last minute he would tell two men, "Go give the statues a dunk."

They poured water from plastic coffee cups over the heads of the sorrowing women. The idea was to keep the statues dripping so that the new takes would fit in with the wetter weather shot when the filming began.

The dousing was not really much of a job, but the West Berlin government says that two or three years ago, when the film industry was moribund, there would have been no one here to handle it. Berlin, the city of Ernst Lubitsch, Fritz Lang and Billy Wilder, has made a remarkable comback as a moviemaking center, enough of a return, in any case, so that a big-budget film like "The Formula," with Scott and Keller, can be made with relatively few problems. The film features Marlon Brando and deals with a missing Nazi formula for the production of synthetic oil.

Where the Money Is

In 1977, five films were shot here. Last year, there were 33. "A couple of years ago, all the studio work for 'The Formula' would probably have been done in London or America," Hubert Ortkemper, the Berlin Senate's representative for film promotion, said. "We feel we've really turned things around."

The reason for the change — it is also an explanation, in part, for the revitalization of the West German film industry in general — seems simple. K.W. Schaper, production manager on the set of "The Formula," who lives in Munich, but who has kept a hotel room here since 1978 because he has had so much work, said, "Any dummy can see it — the Germans have the money now."

West Berlin has its share, and the city is giving it out to both West German and foreign companies to do their filming here.

The city offers production companies loans of up to 30 percent of their total budget, to a maximum of $1.16 million, provided the companies have raised the remaining 70 percent and will spend 50 percent of the budget in West Berlin or pay an equivalent in salaries to West Berlin-based technicians if the filming is done elsewhere.

The loan is paid back if the film makes money. If it does not, the sum is written off. Last year, the city gave out $10 million. By the city's calculation, $23 million went into the local economy.

Ortkemper said that so far only one film, "The Tin Drum," an adaptation of Guenter Grass' novel directed by Volker Schloendorff, had paid back the loan within 18 months of its release.

Until 1978, the history of making movies in Berlin had been a downward spiral from its pre-Hitler glories.

After World War II, the movie business revived here, but there was no export market for German films, and the city's tense international political status made it an uncomfortable place to work. The UFA studios were on the other side of the Wall, and CCC Filmkunst, one of the two studios in West Berlin, closed down. Most of the skilled cinema professionals left the city for Munich, now the base of German filmmaking and the starting point for its resurgence.

West Berlin's decision in 1978 to try to revive the business led to renovations at the CCC studios. Ortkemper estimates the city could handle about five to seven films at once, and he said he receives 120 to 150 production proposals a year. Most of the films are German — but there have been a number shot in English and aimed at international audiences. "The Formula" is getting no money from the city, but "The Magician," an adaptation with Alan Arkin and Shelley Winters of Isaac Bashevis Singer's "The Magician of Lublin," and "The Apple," a rock opera, did receive large sums. Both are produced by NF Geria III, a West German-Israeli concern, and both are directed by Menahem Golan.

Willy Egger, a production executive for "The Formula" who lives here, said, however, that the improvements did not mean that the city was close to regaining its status.

"With every picture, things get a little better," he said, "but Berlin doesn't have enough good people yet. On 'The Formula,' for example, we had to bring in a driver from Vienna with movie experience. It costs you 10 to 15 percent more, but it pays rather than to hire some kid here who will do all right until the moment he has to be a bit clever. Then he'll do something stupid, and you can blow a day's shooting.

"There are no more prop men, no more unit managers. If Berlin were smart, they'd require everybody who's getting some money to put five apprentices on every job. Grips, gaffers — they've got to learn. You do it three or four times, and all of a sudden you understand something about the movie business."

Ortkemper is spending most of his time trying to increase the export possibilities of the films made here. The city, he said, is trying to create an export organization that would concentrate on selling films of quality, made for general release in West Germany, to foreign television stations.

Ortkemper makes no guesses on how long this will take or how much more time West Berlin will need to become a completely self-sufficient production center. But he says there is already what he sees as "a Berlin twist" in many of the scripts he reads for approval.

"You know," he said, "in most thrillers the bad guy has to get caught or at least into a situation where it's clear crime doesn't pay. In the last couple of months, I've had three scripts with a new Berlin twist. Instead of being caught by the police, retribution comes when the guy runs through the Wall or over it — but in the other direction, to East Germany."

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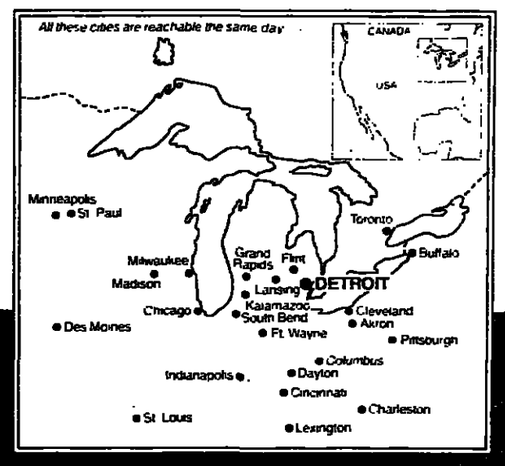
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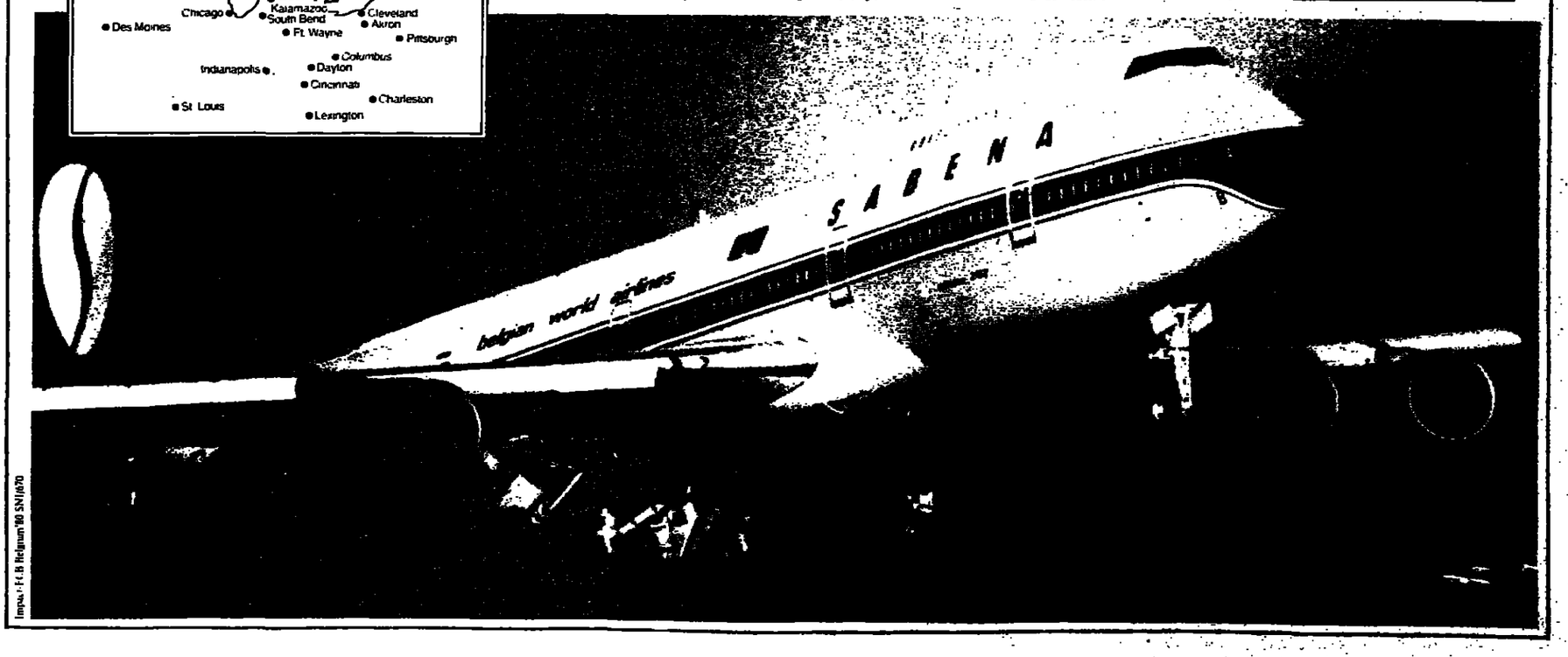
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Inevitable Nuclear Power

Argentina's announcement that it has virtually concluded a deal with West Germany to build a heavy-water nuclear reactor again raises one of the key questions of the 20th century: Is the world safer with or without civil nuclear technology? When phrased that way the question resists analysis with almost the same tenacity as the one about the immovable object and the irresistible force. But when looked at another way, it yields more easily. What is more dangerous, the controlled proliferation of reactors, some of which are capable of producing weapons-grade nuclear fuel, or a West whose policy options are crippled by its oil dependency?

There are those who would argue that it doesn't come down to those two choices. They contend that a combination of coal, synthetic fuels, energy esoterica, such as solar power, plus substantial conservation, can reduce oil imports sufficiently in the West and Japan to eliminate dependency. If the public will and private investment exists, they might be right. But there is no sign that it is forthcoming. What's more, coal has enemies because it pollutes; OPEC will manage oil prices so that it is always too expensive to produce synthetic fuels; solar and the like are marginal, and people have shown little inclination to change their lifestyles drastically enough to make a significant difference in conservation.

There are, of course, the real and very frightening dangers of nuclear proliferation. There have been accidents. The worst hasn't happened, but there have been several close calls. Countries such as Argentina, Iraq, Pakistan and India either have or are about to have the ability to build nuclear bombs. No one has yet solved the waste disposal problem. And most troublesome of all, the more reactors there are the easier it will be for a terrorist group to get the fuel to build a bomb.

But the possibility of a terrorist bomb exists even now. So does the disposal problem. And it no longer seems possible to prevent a country that wants a bomb from making one. There is an obvious need for international controls to reduce the dangers of spreading nuclear technology, but it seems unreasonable to think that mankind, having released the power of the atom, is going to lock it up again.

What seems certain is that the longer the West and Japan remain dependent on external energy sources the weaker they are likely to become relative to the Soviet Union. The Russians are already using the threat of an energy supply cutoff to try to divide the United States from its European and Japanese allies. There is little doubt that the Soviet Union has a long-term strategy to weaken the West in which oil plays a key role. The only foreseeable way to counter that strategy is to become serious about energy independence. And that no longer looks possible without nuclear power.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Faulty French Connection

Washington has long since ceased to look to Paris for agreement or even sympathetic advice. These days, it would be easier to push the Elysee Palace through the eye of a needle than for any French president to be caught aligning himself with the United States. Echoing Charles de Gaulle, President Giscard d'Estaing has offered this explanation: "If France were to align itself with some other country's policy, then French policy would be simple, but it would cease to exist as such. Seen from the outside, France would become the province of a superpower."

Where then, after Afghanistan, does France really stand? In a recent interview, the French president sought to make his position, in his phrase, "perfectly clear." Yes, he said, France regarded the Soviet invasion as "unacceptable," but no, it could not support the American countermeasures. This was not, however, a "neutralist" position, he added, because France remains a faithful member of the Atlantic alliance.

This perplexed even the exegetes at Le Monde. The newspaper marveled that, by alliance, the president "did not mean alignment, just as solidarity was not incompatible with independence, which moreover should not be mistaken for nonalignment."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seemed to say that France was espousing French interests, a thesis neither novel nor shocking. What irritates many Americans, sometimes more than the substance of French diplomacy, is its manner. The French go to inordinate lengths to demonstrate that their courtship of Arabs owes more to the logic of Palestinian claims than to France's dependence on imported oil. French interventions in Africa are painstakingly represented as only disinterested assistance to former colonies. And so forth.

Such lofty diplomatic cant, to be sure, is not a French monopoly. The wavering signals of the Carter administration have themselves stirred doubts among the allies. Yet when Giscard d'Estaing asserts that alignment is demeaning, he says in effect that Washington can never count on a predictable pattern of support, however wise its course.

It is by the test of interest that the Giscardist design seems most flawed. Granted, France can profit from an "independent" role: by selling nuclear technology, regardless of the risk of proliferating weaponry; by gaining trade rewards from the Soviet bloc; by obtaining preferences from Arab oil exporters. But what gives France freedom to maneuver is the unspoken assumption that the Soviet Union will not treat Western Europe like Afghanistan. Without the security provided by the American connection and nuclear umbrella, there could be no Giscardism.

Even if Europe feels myopically safe, where is the wisdom in open rivalry elsewhere? Will an American retreat — and Soviet advance — in the Middle East strengthen France against OPEC? Does France gain from undermining Camp David and adding to Israel's paranoia? Are France's African interests secure without American attempts, however fallible, to contain Soviet competition?

There is also a more ominous long-term question. Driving an uncertain America into isolation may not disturb the Parisian psyche, but what might it do to West Germany's mood and the bonds that tie West Germany to France? Precisely to the degree that America is troubled, its European allies and, yes, dependents had best reconsider their deepest interests. Those interests could at least be symbolically affirmed if France "aligns" itself with the boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Lacking any such gestures, French negativism will feed an impatience ultimately destructive to the very independence that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing exalts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Chance for the EEC

The exact sequence of events surrounding Italy's call for the postponement of next week's Brussels European summit may not be known for some time, if ever. But it is clear that there were two decisive factors behind thinking in Rome — Italy's own political difficulties and the intractability of the major agenda issue, Britain's demand for a sweeping reduction in the budgetary cost of its EEC membership. The two fed on each other . . .

A decision to postpone the summit, however, is far more important politically for [British Prime Minister] Margaret Thatcher than her EEC colleagues . . .

If next week's summit had gone ahead it would almost inevitably have ended in failure and recrimination, opening an extremely dangerous period for the Community and Britain's relations with it. There is now at least the chance, if only that, that a further period of quiet, unhysterical diplomacy can ensure that such an outcome can be avoided. Signor Francesco Cossiga wants to play a central mediating role once his domestic problems are settled. He should be given the time and the encouragement to do so. Insofar as the summit's postponement involves recognition that it would have failed, it should convince all nine governments of the need to think again. If that in turn increases the chances of success next time by only the smallest of margins, it is to be welcomed.

— *From The Financial Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 28, 1905

NEW YORK — Gessler Rousseau, an Irish-American, was charged today with an attempt to blow up a Cunard liner, the Umbria, while in dock in New York in 1903. The infernal machine he constructed (with considerable skill) never got further than the wharf and was soon discovered. Speaking in his own defense today, Rousseau, whose real name is Russell, said that the bomb was really a gigantic hoax. He hated the English because they wanted the entire world for themselves and he wanted to show how easy would be the task of destroying their mercantile fleet. Rousseau was also charged with an attempt to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington some months ago.

Fifty Years Ago
March 28, 1930

BERLIN — The German cabinet resigned this evening. Dr. Bruning, leader of the Central party, will be summoned by President von Hindenburg tomorrow. The crisis arose on the question of financing the dole — 2.6 million Germans receive doles, while the total jobless are officially estimated at over 3 million. The huge sum required completely upset the unemployment fund, forcing the government to replenish it from the Reich's treasury. Disagreement persisted in the cabinet over the method of raising the last $25 million required. The Socialists urged that contribution rates be increased, while the People's party preferred a reduction in relief.

Asians Wait for Clear U.S. Signals on Security

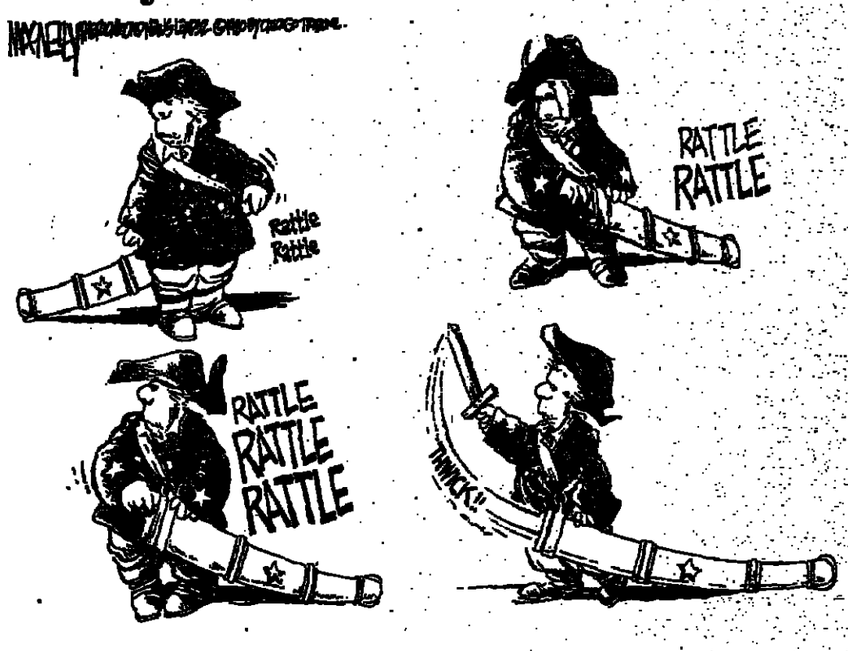
By Mort Rosenblum

SINGAPORE — Simathamby Rajaratnam, as pragmatic and thoughtful a foreign minister as exists, was blunt in a recent interview:

If we have to choose between the Americans and the Russians, there is no doubt about how Singapore will go, and I think that goes for most of the countries in this part of the world. But the Americans' credibility is gone and unless it is re-established, then you might find a different mood in the 1980s."

If the West appears weak, he warned, smaller allies will have to hedge their bets. "In 1990, maybe the Russians are going to rule the world, so why should we rub them the wrong way?"

But, asked for examples of faltering credibility, Mr. Rajaratnam said that contradictory remarks by presidential candidates and U.S. editorial comment gave the impression that the country did not speak with one voice. "That is," he acknowledged, "one of the disadvantages of democracy."



Soviet Edge

When it comes down to the politics of power, the Soviet Union has a clear edge over Western representative democracies. Soviet leaders can dispatch tanks without fear that noisy demonstrators will litter the Kremlin grounds. Their continuity of policy is not endangered by elections or popular dissent.

It is the old variation on the pen-sword theme: the pen may be mightier than the sword, but it is preferable to have a sword in any given instance. As one U.S. ambassador in this region put it:

"Over a 200-year period, our system would triumph. But we're dealing with a much more immediate problem."

In the view of Asian statesmen — and they are hardly alone — the world is in serious danger. Here, the Soviet takeover of Cambodia, via the Vietnamese, is seen as more menacing than the invasion of Aghanistan.

President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines says he fears the Russians may make another overt grab for power. Prime Minster Lee Kuan Yew says he does not expect anything so rash, at least immediately, but he is plainly concerned. Thai leaders, without saying anything, are building a Maginot Line along the Cambodian border, a 6-yard-deep trench, 60 miles long, to stop tanks.

For the Asians, the situation is worsened by what some see as ignorance in the United States — and Western Europe — about what is at stake.

"Last year more was written about Pol Pot's iniquities than about the Soviet Union swallowing up Kampuchea," Mr. Rajaratnam said. "The Soviets do not make a distinction between Europe and Asia. They look at the map, turned the other way around, with Europe on the right, an appendage of the Soviet empire, and, on the left, there are huge areas to be taken.

"The United States abandoned the area, and they are probing for weak spots. They moved into Vietnam because it was a derelict empire. If they didn't move in, they knew the Chinese would."

As Mr. Rajaratnam says, in spite of public pronouncements, all sides know that only the United States, with its allies, can stop Soviet expansion. But, he adds: "There must be credible assurances that the United States is ready to undertake this responsibility, and the burden attached to it."

Obviously enough, in the face of a clear threat, it is essential that Western allies stand together. But, even before that, the various components within each working democracy must agree on certain areas of coincidence for the good of all.

U.S. foreign policy was relatively consistent from the immediate postwar period of the 1940s until the Vietnam War. There was a greater sense of the loyal opposition. Administrations were criticized and policies were challenged with a responsibility based on a common purpose.

We need that now.

As a first step, the U.S. administration must determine what policies it can apply and enforce in a comprehensive way. Foreign and defense policies must fit together as a credible package, and they must be applied without the constant exceptions that weaken them.

President Carter's human rights program, for example, typifies the problem. It began as a nobly inspired attempt to alleviate suffering. But, unevenly applied, it wavered between ineffectuality and hypocrisy. Despite the good it did, it is seen by many foreign leaders as a mark of Mr. Carter's naivete and lack of control.

Had Mr. Carter established a common denominator that could be applied to all governments that abused human rights — including those like Iran and South Korea whose good will he courted — the result might have been different.

To achieve a common purpose, an administration must be sensitive to the thinking of those whose backing it needs. This includes not only the party out of power but also the various blocs and lobbies and interest groups who are concerned with foreign relations and defense. Not everyone can be — or should be — accommodated, but all should be heard. Policy that is made arbitrarily, particularly policy that is then altered arbitrarily, is not likely to attract wide support.

The president and his advisers are responsible for these steps, but they are only part of the process. Once policy is made, critics must be aware of the effects of their opposition to it. Words and actions must be considered carefully, in a world setting.

Within the United States, the contexts are clear. Americans understand a senator's or an editorialist's grandiloquent vituperation. And at sophisticated levels abroad, the necessary distinctions are made.

But Mr. Rajaratnam makes a good point:

"Ordinary people do not have discussions every day with their president or policy-makers. They read what Congress and the mass media say, and they think it reflects the mood of the American people. Therefore leadership (in countries like Singapore) must respond to this."

This is heard, in one way or another, around the world. Well-attuned Iranian analysts say that Sen. Edward Kennedy's early remarks during the hostage crisis were interpreted as support for the Ayatollah Khomeini's position.

"The students — and those supporting them — felt that they only had to wait until Kennedy was elected president and he would return the shah to Iran," one Iranian commentator reported after a visit to Tehran.

Even in Western Europe, where the U.S. is relatively well understood, there is often confusion over the role of congressional committees, White House advisers, cabinet members, federal courts and the general pack of unofficial watchdogs.

In an election year, with campaign hyperbole ricocheting through the national press, this sense of confusion can be heightened to the appearance of chaos.

That the various elements of democracy speak with different voices is the strength of the system. But that they should want to speak so disparately, at a time when accord is vital, is the system's vulnerability.

The overwhelming UN votes against the Soviet Union on Afghanistan and Cambodia showed how feelings run today. Mr. Rajaratnam pointed out. But, again, he returned to his central point:

"The Soviets also blunder. But they are like a boxer. You knock the fellow down, he gets up, shakes his head and gets back into the fray . . . There is greater and recalled nervousness and trepidation because many countries are not sure of the Western capacity and strategy to stand up to a relentless Russian campaign, over the long haul."

At this stage, nervousness and trepidation are well placed.

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South Africa: The Soft Glove and the Mailed Fist

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — After a major political crisis, within or without, South Africa has usually tried to regain the initiative by reformulating and redirecting its diplomacy. Although it is too early to say what departures the election of Robert Mugabe in Rhodesia might bring, a look at events since 1960 point toward something new and unexpected from South Africa.

The year 1960 was a benchmark in South African postwar politics. In Sharpeville, police shot down 250 defenseless, protesting Africans. This sparked the birth of the country's first guerrilla movement. The response of the South African government was draconian. By 1965, internal resistance had been savagely crushed.

Until the mid-1960s, South Africa's foreign policies had been introverted and passive. With internal dissent suppressed (it was hoped), a booming economy and increased military might, Prime Minister John Vorster announced in mid-1967 what he called an "outward movement." Diplomatic relations were established with Malawi. A year later South Africa established an aid program for black Africa.

The soft glove, however, hid a tight fist; 1967 was the year that South African troops went into Rhodesia and Mozambique. Most of black Africa only considered the latter. In 1969, thirteen African states issued the "Lusaka Manifesto." It was an unequivocal call for the liberation of southern Africa.

By the early 1970s, even South Africa admitted that its efforts to reach out to the north had fizzled. Then, the coup d'etat in Lisbon, in April, 1974, broke on an unsuspecting world, overthrowing, at a stroke, longtime dictator Antonio de Oliveira Salazar and the Portuguese stranglehold on its African colonies. The buffer states of Mozambique and Angola were soon in black hands.

In June that year, Mr. Vorster launched a new initiative, which he called detente — South Africa's second attempt to come to grips with a hostile world. Again it was a mixture of glove and fist. With Mozambique, South Africa trod carefully, renewing the economic arrangements it had during the Portuguese tenure. In Rhodesia, Mr. Vorster worked with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia in an attempt to find a way out of the Rhodesian deadlock. But the nationalists were too divided and Ian Smith, the white leader, too intransigent. The effort came to naught.

Detente was short-lived. In the same month that the Rhodesian meetings broke down, August, 1975, South African troops were fighting in Angola.

From 1976, for the next three years, the initiative was taken by outsiders — Henry Kissinger with his Rhodesian diplomacy, followed by David Owen, the British foreign secretary, and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. They also opened up negotiations with South Africa in South-West Africa (Namibia).

South Africa was forced to deal, not quite sure what would be best for itself and how far it could maneuver Britain, the United States, and the United Nations in a direction that fell a stage short of capitulation to the more radical, black nationalists. For a time it played two roles simultaneously: It negotiated with the West, pressuring its clients to be accommodating; and it explored the possibilities of the so-called "internal settlements," which would give power to the more moderate blacks, under South Africa's protective military umbrella.

The apparent success of the latter effort, with the then-expected coming to power in Rhodesia of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, led to South Africa's third foray into the world at large. Speaking to Swiss businessmen in March last year, Foreign Minister R.F Botha of South Africa called for a "constellation of 72 southern African states." Mr. Botha appeared to suggest that South Africa's neighbors should, in return for economic help, accept South Africa's political and military leadership.

The South Africans, however, had not counted on the about-face and last-minute attempt by British Minister Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington of Britain to have one last round of negotiations with Rhodesia's radicals. The result: Mr. Mugabe's election victory, and Round 3.

A new study, "South Africa: Narrowing Security Options," published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, argues that the West, as a result, will find the problem of dealing with a cornered wildcat — small but potentially lethal, unpredictable, dangerous to approach and difficult to control."

South Africa, not only has to fight a series of diplomatic battles but is dangerously isolated, argues Robert Jaster, the study's author.

South Africa now has no allies. Attempts to win friends in Latin America and Israel, although producing some help, do not compensate for losses elsewhere. Second, its military armed forces suffer from a chronic shortage of skilled manpower, limiting the army's flexibility and quick-strike power. Third, the UN arms embargo is taking a toll. Fourth, Soviet, Cuban and East German influence is growing, providing sophisticated weapons to guerrilla groups.

Lurking behind all these developments is the big question of whether South Africa has a nuclear weapons program. Mr. Jaster is convinced that South Africa has been forced by events into a "go it alone" position. South Africa does fear the prospect of a large-scale conventional military attack across its northern borders. She also feels she has to appear tough. And on several occasions she has so.

History tells us that when pushed into a difficult situation, South Africa will take an initiative. One hopes, after three painful lessons, that this time it knows what way to jump. Of one thing, perhaps, we can be sure: it will be some kind of mixture of soft glove and mailed fist. The fist gets harder. But will the glove become softer?

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Kennedy Bounces Back

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Might Sen. Edward Kennedy still win the Democratic nomination? A few days ago that would have seemed an outlandish political idea. After his victories in New York and Connecticut it cannot be written off as an impossibility.

The astonishing results of the latest primaries must first of all be taken as a judgment on Jimmy Carter. For weeks the president had seemed to defy the law of gravity: More and more voters said they disapproved of his performance, but they kept on voting for him. This time most did not. Why?

Time and the accumulation of reasons for public dissatisfaction surely had their effect. Mounting fear of inflation was hardly eased by the president's flurry of economic afterthoughts. The failing hopes for the hostages in Iran and the dissavowed United Nations vote tended to produce a sense of ineptitude in foreign policy.

Rose Garden Strategy

The Rose Garden strategy had begun to look threadbare. The press was expressing more skepticism at the president's position that he could not travel or debate while the hostages were being held — but could drum up votes by telephone calls and White House meetings. The public seemed to grow more resistant to surrogates.

But the polls had detected public discontent with Mr. Carter before, notably in Florida and Illinois. This time it was translated into votes. Negative feelings about Mr. Carter had no doubt intensified. But there must also have been a favorable shift in attitudes toward Sen. Kennedy.

Chappaquiddick — the character issue, as it is called — has haunted Sen. Kennedy since he entered the race. It is not going to go away now; in my judgment it never will. But Sen. Kennedy's performance under the strain of defeat, really of humiliation, may have started to defuse it.

In adversity Sen. Kennedy showed a dogged grace. He did not complain about the press; he did not blame others or offer lame excuses when he lost, week after week. People noticed, and even some with doubts began to feel sympathy for him.

Those weeks of defeat had another important effect, I believe. They made Edward Kennedy his own man. He did not run as the Camelot candidate. After a terrible start he found his own issues and his own style.

And he was really on his own. No great brain trust accompanied him. Political advisers told him repeatedly that he ought to quit. He rejected that advice, and in effect became his own chief strategist. He had very little help from local officeholders. In New York, for example, Gov. Hugh Carey and Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, two profiles in courage, talked to him last fall about the Democratic Party's plight under Mr. Carter — and then sat out the primary.

Were the Kennedy victories a local phenomenon? The substantial Jewish vote in New York, with its unhappiness at the UN vote affair, did give him a special advantage. But that was not true of Connecticut. And polls showed a broader public concern about foreign policy and inflation.

What remains hard to explain is the difference between Sen. Kennedy's showing in the two Eastern primaries and his crushing defeat a week earlier in Illinois, another industrial state. Hatred of Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne could be part of the reason; Sen. Kennedy might have been lucky if he had failed to attract her support and had had to run against the machine. Or perhaps the discontent is really catching up with Mr. Carter and will tell across the country.

Mr. Carter showed in 1976, in both the primaries and the election, that he is susceptible to last-minute unraveling as a candidate. It could happen again in this extraordinary political year. It could, especially, if the ground of battle moves back to where Sen. Kennedy has wanted it all along: to the issue of competence.

Inner Freedom

The way Sen. Kennedy beat the odds in New York and Connecticut gives him at least a momentary psychological edge. He seemed to be having a good time even while losing; victory should give him great inner freedom as a candidate. And he already has more leeway, as a challenger, to say what audiences want to hear on such difficult problems as the Middle East; the president is stuck with the responsibility of office.

But are the mathematics really possible? Sen. Kennedy's own delegate-counter, Carol Casey, now gives him 414 to Mr. Carter's 786, with 54 uncommitted. It takes 1,666 to win at the convention. That is a very long Carter lead to overcome, but Miss Casey says it can be done.

The Kennedy hope is to gain a little in the contests over the next two months, drawing within about 200 votes of the president. Then all would depend on the last primary day, June 3, when California, New Jersey, Ohio and four other states vote: 677 delegates in all, and the ball game.

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Letters

Jewish 'Refugees'

William Safire (IHT, March 7) finds it reprehensible for President Carter even to envisage the possibility of voting for the dismantlement of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. Among the reasons given for this view, he states that such a policy would "create thousands of new Jewish refugees."

The Israeli newspaper Davar reported on Nov. 26, 1979, a letter from Knesset member Yossi Sarid to the finance minister, which included the following: "According to information gathered by one immigrant, about 85 percent of West Bank settlers living outside the Jordan Valley own two homes, one in the heart of Israel and the other obtained at advantageous terms in the West Bank. Many of these home owners have received double housing aid, once toward their home and the second time toward moving into their present habitation."

I think Mr. Safire would agree that it is a terminological inexactitude to describe as a "refugee" one who already has a home of his own available for his use.

DOMINIC ASQUITH.
Frome, England.

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Kuwait Said to Plan 10% Oil Price Rise

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP-DJ) — Kuwait, which has been emerging as the pricing leader in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is reportedly increasing its oil prices again, by about 10 percent.

The increase is being enacted through a premium charge on half the oil to be supplied under contracts that are to replace those expiring next Monday for Kuwait's major oil customers.

Sources close to developments expressed concern yesterday that Kuwait will again set a pricing pattern for Gulf producers, and perhaps others in OPEC, as it did recently when it orchestrated the latest round of price increases of $2 a barrel.

It was not immediately clear precisely how much Kuwait is seeking in premiums from Gulf Oil, and the Royal Dutch/Shell group, which are still negotiating new contracts.

But sources placed the premiums at $4 to $6 a barrel.

It is understood that British Petroleum, the first of Kuwait's major customers to agree to the new terms, will be charged an extra $5.50 a barrel on half the 150,000 barrels a day it is to receive under the contract it recently signed.

BP's new agreement with Kuwait, as previously reported, gives it only one-third its current volume of 450,000 barrels a day. Sources said yesterday that only half the 150,000 barrels a day BP will receive starting next Tuesday is under a regular contract. The remaining half falls under a supplementary contract that is good for only one year and carries the premium price, the sources said.

The regular contract, for 75,000 barrels a day at Kuwait's official price of $27.50 a barrel, will last for two-and-a-half-years instead of five years for the expiring contract. But that along with certain other options retained by Kuwait, is subject to the Gulf sheikdom's discretion.

Under the new terms, as previously reported, Kuwait can change prices, volumes and durations of contracts at any time.

With the $5.50 a barrel premium for the supplementary-contract volumes, BP will pay Kuwait an average $30.25 a barrel. That is up precisely 10 percent from the current contract price of $27.50 a barrel.

It was not immediately clear if Gulf Oil or Royal Dutch/Shell will agree to the same terms. The companies would not comment on developments in Kuwait.

Under their expiring contracts, Gulf Oil is entitled to 500,000 barrels a day of Kuwaiti crude, and Royal Dutch/Shell receives more than 300,000 barrels daily. On volumes, including possible new supplementary contracts, Kuwait has been pressing Gulf Oil and Royal Dutch/Shell to accept only 150,000 barrels a day and 100,000 barrels a day, respectively.

Kuwait Premiums

Kuwait is not the first in OPEC to charge premiums on top of official prices for a part of the oil sold under contract. Iran requires payment of a $3-a-barrel premium on half the oil under its 1980 contracts. Algeria has established a $3-a-barrel "exploration fee" on all the oil it sells.

But these producers have a better-quality oil than the heavy crude produced in Kuwait. Some oil observers were surprised that Kuwait is able to boost its prices further when they were already considered too high under current market conditions. "This proves that, despite the so-called glut, buyers will still pay a premium for the apparent security of supply they get under OPEC contracts," one observer said.

Other sources suggested that the "contract splitting" in Kuwait will set a pattern for other Gulf producers and might spread throughout OPEC.

In other oil-pricing developments, meanwhile, Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuela's energy minister, told a news conference in Caracas yesterday that Venezuela is considering further cuts in export prices of its residual fuel oil because of slackened world demand.

Iran Raises Oil Price $2

TEHERAN, March 27 (Reuters) — Iran will increase its official oil prices beginning on April 1 by about $2 a barrel, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar said today.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Moinfar declined to specify the exact amount of the increase, which would be the first since a $2.50 hike that was effective on Feb. 1. That increase took the price of Iranian light crude to $31 a barrel.

[In Ottawa, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani was reported as saying that he saw no reason for an Iranian oil price increase and that Saudi Arabia would not follow suit. Mr. Yamani told Reuters, "I can't really talk on behalf of Iran but I think the market now is coming down and I don't see a reason for any increase." [In London, news that Iran was raising the official price of its oil by $2 a barrel surprised oil industry analysts who had not expected new increases by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries until later in the year. They noted the present modest glut of oil on the world market and recalled that the last round of increases by members of OPEC took effect only in February, Reuters reported.]

Mr. Moinfar said there has been no change in government policy to produce an average three million barrels a day in 1980 and to vary monthly production levels in line with the government's financial needs and the market situation.

The minister said he did not have the most recent production and export figures at hand but said there has been no marked decline.

Mr. Moinfar, asked why Iran is raising its prices at a time when spot prices have fallen on large market supplies, said: "don't worry about the market." In an interview with an Iranian newspaper, Mr. Moinfar applauded reductions in oil output by Kuwait and Venezuela, describing them as realistic.

Earlier today, officials of the National Iranian Oil Co. denied a London newspaper report in that Iran's oil exports have fallen in the last three weeks to between 600,000 and 700,000 barrels a day.

Asked to comment on a Venezuelan move this week to cut residual fuel prices by 9 percent, Mr. Moinfar noted that the country's crude oil prices had not changed and said that the Iranian and Venezuelan moves would simply serve to maintain the average of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries prices.

Fed Permits Rate For Reserves to Again Hit 25%

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Federal Reserve System confused money-market analysts yesterday by allowing the rate on federal funds to soar to 25 percent.

Some money analysts interpreted the surge as a signal that the Fed might again be in the process of tightening its credit reins. Others called the jump a technical phenomenon without any policy implication.

Although the Fed does not attempt to peg the funds' rate, it tries to keep it within a broad trading range. The latest range disclosed by the Fed was 11½ percent to 18 percent, as of March 7. Federal funds are uncommitted reserves that banks lend to one another.

Short of Record

The 25-percent annual rate was short of the record 30 percent set Sept. 26, 1973. The rate has hit 25 percent on several occasions in recent months. But in each of those cases, the rate was established too late in the day for the Fed to take any offsetting action. Yesterday's high rate was set early in the afternoon, in plenty of time for the Fed to respond, traders said.

Many analysts paid little attention to the rate rise. They observed that yesterday is the day banks were required to settle their reserve accounts with the Fed. Funds frently trade in a wide range on ettlement day.

Whatever the case, some analysts took the rise as a symbol of the Fed's determination to fight inflation through tight control of reserves in the banking network. Other short-term interest rates showed little change.

Meanwhile, in Washington the Treasury sold $4 billion in 52-week bills at a record average yield of 14.459 percent. That compared to a 13.527 percent yield at the previous auction last month. The agency received $6.44 billion in bids for the bills and accepted those at yields from 14.380 percent to 14.497 percent, including $272.7 million in noncompetitive bids at the average return.

End of Quarter Boosts Dollar

LONDON, March 27 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose very sharply against major currencies today despite an absence of market-affecting news. Foreign exchange specialists said that the sharp advance could reflect end-of-quarter adjustments among large institutions.

Also, they said, there has been a reluctance among European central banks recently to feed large amounts of dollars into the market as they were doing earlier. Meanwhile, very large interest-rate differentials favoring the dollar have continued to encourage borrowing of low-cost currencies for conversion into dollars. The dollar rose three pfennigs or 1.6 percent against the Deutsche mark, to 1.9225, the highest end-of-day level since December, 1978. The U.S. unit also soared by about four centimes or 2.1 percent against the Swiss franc, to reach 1.83. Sterling fell to $2.1750 from $2.1945 in what appeared appeared to be a downward adjustment in line with other currencies.

Danish Inflation Rises

COPENHAGEN, March 27 (Reuters) — Denmark's consumer price index rose 1.02 percent to 157.1 in February, following January's 0.8 percent gain, the Statistics Bureau said. This puts last month's consumer prices 13.26 percent above the year ago, compared with January's 12.7 percent.

News and Notes

Japan's Pioneer Electronic Corp. will begin marketing consumer-model laser-optical videodisc players in the United States beginning in June. President Yozo Ishizuka says that his company's subsidiary, U.S. Pioneer Electronic Corp., is hoping to sell between 2,000 and 3,000 units a month, at a price of $749 a unit. The Pioneer videodisc player adopts technology developed by N.V. Philips of The Netherlands that uses optical lasers to read discs. Mr. Ishizuka said: "We have tried the RCA and all other systems and have come to the conclusion that the Philips method is the best." He catalogued a variety of features the system incorporates, including freeze frame, scanning, the ability to call up by frame number any given frame on the disc, slow motion, what he called outstanding picture quality and excellent stereophonic sound quality. "Moreover," he added, "our non-contact system makes disc life almost unlimited and there's no degradation of quality from repeated use."

* * *

A Chinese joint venture to produce elevators could serve as a model for foreign investors eager to take advantage of the nine-month-old law permitting foreign participation in manufacturing. A 20-year accord between China Construction Machinery and Schindler Holdings and Jardine Schindler (Far East) Holdings calls for the incorporation this summer of China Schindler Elevator Co., with capital equivalent to $16 million. Schindler Holdings is a Swiss maker of elevators and escalators, and owns 40 percent of Jardine Schindler. Jardine, Matheson of Hong Kong holds the remaining 60 percent. The new company is to take over several elevator factories in Peking and Shanghai. Most negotiations with China for joint ventures have been bogged down by a lack of specific guidelines on issues such as taxation, wage levels, repatriation of profits and length of contracts.

* * *

Union Carbide is ordering what is billed as the world's first barge-mounted polyethylene plant from Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries (IHI), a leading Japanese manufacturer of heavy machinery. The ocean-going plant, with an annual production capacity of 120,000 tons, will be installed at a petrochemical complex now under construction at Bahia Blanca in Argentina. The price wasn't disclosed.

* * *

New Zealand plans to sign an agreement next week with Mobil to establish a synthetic gasoline plant at an estimated cost of more than $400 million. Energy Minister William F. Birch says Mobil will take a 25-percent equity in the project and other investors, including oil companies operating in the country, will be able to participate, although the majority is to remain in New Zealand hands. The proposed plant is to have a capacity of 530,000 tons of gasoline a year and will begin operation during 1985.

* * *

Taiwan is permitting five European banks to set up branches. The five banks — Grindlays Bank, European Asian Bank, Societe General, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, and Hollandsche Bank Unie — are expected to open their branches before the end of the year.

* * *

Beneficial Corp. will close about 100 offices this year, reducing its outstanding loans by about 5 percent. The greatest concentration of offices to be closed are in New York state, which has a usury ceiling of 18 percent and limits the types of loans the company can make. Chairman Finn Caspersen says the company may reconsider its presence in the state if the laws are changed. However, if rates continue at the present high levels, it may have to consider closing more offices.

He Goes to Mideast for Meetings

Hunt's Silver Moves Remain Mysterious

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 27 (IHT) — Business associates of Nelson Bunker Hunt reported today that the Texas oil millionaire left Paris for Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where he will hold a "chain of top-level meetings" tomorrow.

As a result, the business associates refused to provide the details promised yesterday (IHT, March 27) on the plans to float up to $4 billion worth of international bonds that would be backed by and convertible into silver bullion.

[Silver prices fell sharply Thursday as speculators unloaded following the announcement of the Hunt venture. In London, the price of silver fell $3 an ounce to close at $14.50, down more than 70 percent from the peak of $52.50 reached in New York Jan. 21. The price kept falling in later New York trading, dropping to $10.50 an ounce on the Commodity Exchange for silver to be delivered in April. It later recovered to $11.30.]

Selim Nassif, described as a consultant to Mr. Hunt, said from his office in Geneva that "a number of financial institions are trying to get into the deal." But he refused to divulge any names, saying only that a press conference would be held soon.

Mr. Hunt, three Saudi Arabian businessmen — Prince Faysal, Mahmoud Fustok and Sheikh Mohamed al Amoudi — and Naji Nahas, a Brazil-based businessmen, said yesterday that they "and their associates own in excess of 200 million ounces of silver purchased for investment" and that they plan to market silver-backed bonds.

While refusing to discuss any specific details about such a public offering, the business associates reiterated today that the bonds, which would be sold in series of $500-million packages, would be marketed "very shortly."

The financial establishment remained extremely skeptical about such operations ever taking place, however. The declaration of intent "was not a complete one," one banker remarked. "There were lots of details missing."

Seizing on the unusual way the news was released — a little-known public relations agency released a five-paragraph statement of intent last night — bankers and commodity dealers today were speculating that Mr. Hunt and his partners were more interested in the publicity the news would generate than in trying to lay the groundwork for such a sale.

In contrast to suppositions expressed yesterday that Mr. Hunt and/or his Arab partners were in desperate need of cash to continue financing their huge hoard of silver — variously estimated at about two-thirds of the amount in private hands — rumors today put the group's aim at driving the market price lower.

The price of silver has declined by about 70 percent to about $15 an ounce from the record of $50.35 an ounce in late January.

News that this group of investors was in search of cash, silver traders assume, would cause the price to decline since, if the cash is not raised, traders would fear that there could be large forced sales.

Thus, in the convoluted reasoning of commodity dealers, the group is hoping to depress the price either to make a huge profit on existing short positions — borrowed metal sold on the expectation of replacing it at a price lower than paid to borrow it — or simply as an opportunity to buy more silver at what is deemed to be a cheap price.

For his part, Mr. Hunt refused to comment on the wildly differing speculation about his motivations. "I won't comment on the speculation," he said in a brief telephone interview shortly before his departure. "I'll let events work out for themselves," he said without elaborating.

Bankers dismissed suggestions that his trip was linked to a sale of the silver-backed bonds to investors in Saudi Arabia. Bankers familiar with the area doubted that there would be any significant interest by private investors in such paper.

These bankers believe that it is not Mr. Hunt who is in search of cash but rather the Arab bolders. They believe that Mr. Hunt bought the bulk of his holdings when silver was trading at around $5 an ounce but the Arabs are believed to have paid much more. According to this theory, Mr. Hunt is simply trying to help the Arabs avert a forced sale of their holdings in an effort to keep the price from falling.

U.K. Air Firms in China

PEKING, March 27 (AP-DJ) — Great Britain opened an aerospace and aviation exhibit in Shanghai today to attract Chinese authorities shopping for military hardware. The fair, the first national exhibit of aerospace products in China and the largest such British exhibit outside Europe, displays wares from 66 British firms, with products ranging from Rolls Royce engines to laser-operated gunnery simulators.

Legislator Accuses Fannie Mae of Tax Shelter Plan

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP) — The government-chartered Federal National Mortgage Association set up a subsidiary in the offshore tax haven of The Netherlands Antilles to help foreign investors avoid paying U.S. withholding taxes, a U.S. Congressman charged yesterday.

The Caribbean subsidiary, FNM Overseas Capital Corp., was organized in 1974 and never used, but it is still in existence, FNMA officials confirmed. FNMA, known as Fannie Mae, was chartered by Congress to provide money for home mortgages. It buys mortgages from lenders, using money that it raises by selling bonds to investors.

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, a New York Democrat, said that Fannie Mae decided to organize the Antilles subsidiary so that it could sell bonds to foreign investors. Foreigners were reluctant to buy the bonds directly from FNMA because the U.S. government withholds 30 percent of the interest for taxes.

Tax Withheld

Residents of many foreign countries do not have to pay the U.S. tax, but the government withholds it anyway, then gives the money back at the end of the year.

Aides of Rep. Rosenthal said foreign investors objected not only to the U.S. government holding their money for up to a year — while they lost interest on it — but also to filing U.S. tax returns that revealed their American investments.

The congressman's aides uncovered the Antilles connection while researching a bill that would end the withholding of taxes on interest earned in the United States by foreign investors.

The measure is backed by the Treasury Department, but Rep. Rosenthal opposes it, claiming the government should not end withholding for foreign investors at the same time it is trying to start withholding taxes on interest earned by U.S. citizens.

Fannie Mae press officer Beth Van Houton insisted yesterday that FNMA was not trying to help foreigners avoid U.S. taxes, only trying to get mortage money at the lowest possible cost. The offshore company never sold any bonds, she said, because "market conditions changed," making foreign sales less attractive.

A tax treaty between The Netherlands Antilles and the United States allows corporations based in the islands off the coast of South America to avoid paying most taxes on money they earn in the United States. Rep. Rosenthal wants the treaty renegotiated.

Fuel Costs Said To Hurt Airlines

GENEVA, March 27 (AP-DJ) — International airlines say their "very existence" is threatened by soaring fuel prices and the failure of governments to provide aid.

A report issued by the International Air Transport Association said aviation-fuel prices more than doubled last year and are passing the $1-a-gallon mark. Carriers will pay an estimated $8.8 billion for fuel in the 12 months to mid-1980 up from $4.6 billion the year before.

"In spite of their acknowledged social importance, the airlines's very existence is threatened by inaction by some arms of government in certain key areas," the report declared. This "inaction" involves charging more rather than less for fuel and either slowness or outright refusal to approve compensatory increases in fares and freight rates. Many states directly tax aviation fuel supplied for international flights, the report stated.


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Carter Moves to Reassure EEC on Trade Relations

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT) — President Carter has sought to reassure the European Economic Community that the United States remains committed to a liberal trading system despite moves for protection against European steel imports by the U.S. Steel Corp.

In a personal note to Roy Jenkins, president of the Executive Commission of the nine-nation bloc, President Carter differentiated between actions of a private company, which has rights to seek import relief under domestic laws, and the polices of the government.

Atlantic Trade Relations

Mr. Carter emphasized that the steel company's petitions, seeking sharply higher duties on $1.5 billion of annual European steel shipments to the United States, should not be construed as a hostile act of government. The administration had, in fact, tried to head off the complaints, he pointed out.

The presidential intervention was an effort to defuse a potentially explosive situation in Atlantic trade relations. American officials fear that pent-up trade frustrations, combined with high inflation and low economic growth, could spark a European retaliation and a generalized trade conflict.

The president went to great lengths to explain the background of the case to Mr. Jenkins, with whom the administration has established a personal relationship during a series of meetings over the last three years.

Mr. Carter addressed one point of contention between Europe and the United States relating to the so-called trigger-price mechanism. The Europeans wanted the United States to retain the mechanism, which in effect sets a minimum price on imports, as a means of controlling prices without disrupting trade flows.

Domestic Advice

Mr. Carter, who suspended the pricing mechanism after the U.S. Steel action, explained that he had done so on the advice of his domestic economic advisers, who considered it inflationary because it tended to prop up domestic steel prices.

If imports are sold in the United States below the trigger price, American companies are entitled to petition the International Trade Commission for relief from what they consider unfair competition.

If they win, the result is imposition of duties on imported products, which raises their prices.

The steel industry had sought a higher trigger price for the second quarter. U.S. Steel filed its complaints against steel producers from seven European countries immediately after President Carter decided to leave the price level unchanged from the first quarter.

The complaints are now before the Commerce Department as well as the trade commission, which under administrative and quasi-judicial procedures set by trade statutes, investigate the allegations and make findings.

The Commerce Department determines whether the European steel is being sold in the United States at "below fair value," the charge that U.S. Steel has made in demanding higher duties. If such action is found, the trade commission determines whether the unfairly priced imports have caused injury to the domestic industry.

Last night, in an address before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, the chief U.S. Trade Representative, Rubin Askew, said the issues "can be managed and reconciled without recourse to widespread economic conflict."

Predicting increased demands for protection by domestic industry, the trade chief used these words to define government policy: "Every request for discretionary relief must be viewed with an awareness of the overall impact of granting such relief, and, except when relief is clearly justified and appropriate, such rquests must be refused."

EEC Reacts to Suit

BRUSSELS, March 27 (AP-DJ) — The EEC Commission said today that some of the claims made by U.S. Steel in its anti-dumping suit against foreign exporters are "excessive" and promised to do all it could to show that the suit is unfounded.

The commission denied that it was contemplating retaliatory action or that it was seeking a "modus vivendi" with the United States either through so-called orderly marketing arrangements or through voluntary export restraints.

In a statement, the commission promised "its full support to the European industries to assist them in legal proceedings.

Price Fall in Silver Futures Drives NYSE Prices Down

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 27 — Forced liquidation of silver contracts in the commodities market rattled prices on the New York Stock Exchange and sent prices into a steep slide in the heaviest trading in six weeks.

Analysts said equity investors feared that margin calls in silver would prompt margin calls in equities and further undercut an already weak stock market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 26 points at one time, fell 2.14 to close at 759.98. Declines led advances 16-to-1 as volume rose to 62 million shares.

The selloff was precipitated by rumors, later confirmed, that Bache Group Inc. was having problems in silver contracts.

Bache said some of its customers might not be able to meet substantial margin calls caused by the price drop in silver.

Trading in Bache stock was suspended for 10 days by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which cited "certain undisclosed material corporate events relating to commodities futures trading accounts maintained by customers with the firm."

Analysts said the fear on Wall Street was that the problems affecting Bache could affect other brokerages as well prompting more margin calls.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said investors "were scrambling to get out" as market averages plunged. However, prices snapped back in the closing minutes, giving hope that the worst of the selling might have passed.

The SEC noted that the New York Stock Exchange had also halted trading in Bache securities.

In other developments, Treasury Secretary William Miller said that based on the dynamics of the U.S. economy it is possible to target an 11 to 12 percent inflation rate as measured by the consumer price index for 1980. Mr. Miller said that next year the inflation rate should be in the single-digit range although at a rate that remains unacceptably high.

Mr. Miller said a balanced budget as proposed by the Carter administration and Congress would help ease the demand on credit markets caused by federal borrowing for financing the budget deficit.

The Commerce department reported that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened in February to a record seasonally adjusted $5.57 billion in February based on calculations for imports on a cost insurance and freight basis.

The February deficit compared with a deficit of $1.89 billion in February, 1979. The deficit for the first two months of this year amounted to $10.33 billion compared with a $6.22 billion deficit in the first two months of 1979.

The department said the value of energy imports rose $1.18 billion in February to $7.63 billion.

Car Exports By Japanese Set Record

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, March 27 — Supported by strong demand in the Middle East and Asia, Japan's exports of automobiles reached a record 486,180 units in February, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association announced today.

The February exports represented an increase of 21.8 percent from January and 42.5 percent from a year before, and surpassed the previous record of 480,816 units set in December, 1979. An association spokesman singled out the yen's depreciation, making Japanese products cheaper overseas, as a major reason for the export jump.

Exports to the Middle East were up a sharp 105.8 percent from a year ago, to 45,454 units, while those to Southeast Asia rose 76.7 percent to 44,254 units. Exports to Europe came to 109,151 units, up 28.7 percent, and those to the United States, the largest export market, were up 33.9 percent to 205,296 units.

The U.S. surge may increase the pressure on leading Japanese automakers to invest in car assembly in the United States, officials commented. Besides U.S. pressure itself, the Japanese government is trying to persuade big automakers here to follow the example of Honda Motor and invest in U.S. assembly plants.

Officials here fear that the explosion in Japanese auto sales to the United States, where 200,000 autoworkers are unemployed and Chrysler is near insolvency, could spell trouble for Japan in a U.S. election year.

West Germany Posts New Trade Surplus

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 27 (AP-DJ) — West Germany posted a February trade surplus of 460 million Deutsche marks, up from the January surplus of 342 million DM but down sharply from the 2.38 billion DM surplus recorded in February, 1979, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

March 1980

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices March 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
43¼	30¼	ACF	2.24	7.6	5	137	31¼	d29½	29½	—1¾
18⅝	12	AMF	1.24	11.	5	226	12⅛	d11¾	11¾	— ½
20⅝	12½	AM Intl	.28	2.2		931	15⅛	13	13	—3
12⅛	8⅜	APL	1	12.	29	49	8⅝	d 8¼	8¼	— ⅜
40⅝	25½	ARA	1.82	7.4	5	214	25¼	d24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
54⅞	23½	ASA	3.15e	8.6		1153	38⅞	36⅝	36⅝	—3⅜
12⅝	8⅛	ATO	.60	6.9	3	70	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
31¾	17	AVX s	.32	1.5	10	208	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
43⅝	30⅝	AbbtLb	1.20	3.5	12	434	34½	34¼	34¼	— ½
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	5.8	5	42	24⅜	24	24	— ¼
4⅞	3	AdmDg	.04	1.4	4	24	3	d 2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
14½	11	AdaEx	1.49e	14.		63	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
6⅛	3⅝	AdmMl	.20e	5.8	13	18	4	3⅜	4	+ ⅛
46⅝	29⅝	AMD n			11	750	28½	d27½	27⅝	—1½
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf	s2.12	7.0	4	647	31⅛	30⅜	30½	—1
28⅛	15	Ahmans	1.20	7.7	3	670	15⅝	15½	15½	— ½
3¼	2⅛	Aileen				61	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	26½	AirPrd	.80	2.4	9	128	33⅛	33	33	— ⅜
28¼	16⅛	AirbFrt	1.20	7.4	7	22	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
17½	10⅛	Akzona	.80	8.5	4	162	10⅛	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
8¼	5⅞	AlaP dpf	.87	15.		32	5⅝	d 5¼	5⅝	
84	58½	AlaP pf	9	15.		z20	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
15¾	13¼	Alagsco	1.48	11.	6	4	13⅛	d12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	16	Alaskin	.80	2.3	13	501	35¼	34¼	34½	—1⅜
36	23⅝	Albanys	1	4.2	7	51	24	23⅝	23¾	— ½
10¾	6⅞	Alberto	.36	4.7	8	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	16⅝	Albtsn s	.80	4.8	7	93	16⅝	d16½	16½	— ⅜
66⅛	32⅝	AlcanA	2.40	4.9	5	1032	51⅛	49⅛	49⅛	—2
37¼	23½	AlcoStd	1.68	6.3	5	84	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
9⅝	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	7.6	6	50	5⅝	d 5¼	5¼	— ⅜
34⅝	19½	AlisCo	1.08a	6.2	4	55	19	d17½	17½	—1⅜
28⅞	19½	AlgCo	pf2.86	14.		5	20	20	20	— ¼
37⅛	16⅞	AlgLud	1.40	5.8	3	103	25⅝	24	24	—1⅝
56⅜	31⅜	AlgLd pf	3	7.8		56	39⅝	38½	38½	—1
22⅛	15½	AlgLd	pf2.19	14.		2	16	16	16	
18	12⅞	AlegPw	1.80	14.	6	544	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
17¼	12⅜	AllenGp s	1	7.8	5	28	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
57½	24⅞	Allergan	.60	1.3	16	124	47½	45⅝	46	—1⅛
61⅞	30¼	AlldCh	2	5.0		684	42⅝	40	40	—2¼
14¼	10⅜	AlldMnt	.86	8.1	5	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22¼	14	AlldPd	.60	3.4	10	37	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
27½	18⅝	AlldStr	1.70	8.7	4	73	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
38⅝	24⅜	AllisCh	2	8.5	4	339	24⅝	d23½	23⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	12	AllrAu	.64b	5.8	6	49	11¼	d10⅞	11⅛	— ⅞
21⅛	13⅝	AlphPr	.72	5.4	4	1	13¼	d13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
70⅞	48⅝	Alcoa	3.20	5.9	4	929	56⅝	54½	54½	—2⅛
35⅝	16⅝	AmlSug	1.60	6.5	9	21	25⅜	24½	24½	—1⅛
59½	35½	Amax	s2.40	5.9	6	1235	42½	40½	40½	—2⅛
76½	45½	Amax pf	3	5.5		21	55	55	55	— ¼
32¼	18¼	Amrce	1.32	7.7	4	46	18	d17¼	17¼	—1
61½	29⅝	AHess	1.60	4.2	3	1529	41⅞	38½	38½	—3⅞
132½	67	AHes	pf3.50	4.1		5	88	86	86	—5½
14	8⅝	AmAir	.40	5.0	5	644	8⅝	d 8	8	— ⅜
6	3	AmAir wt				456	3⅝	d 2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
20¼	14½	AAir pf	2.18	15.		7	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
19⅝	12	ABakr	1.20	8.4	13	29	15	14¼	14¼	— ¾
69⅝	51⅞	ABrnds	5.50	9.1	5	90	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅝
33½	21⅞	ABrd	pf2.75	13.		2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
35⅛	29⅝	ABrd	pf2.67	8.8		4	31	30⅜	30½	— ¼
47⅝	29	ABdcst	1.60	5.5	5	426	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ¾
16⅞	13	ABldM	.78	5.8	6	39	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅜
41⅛	27⅜	AmCan	2.90	10.	4	92	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
22¼	16⅜	ACan	pf1.75	8.6		9	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
8¼	3½	ACentry			5	80	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
38	24½	ACyan	1.60	7.3	6	3456	25½	d22	22	—2½
19⅞	10⅞	AmDistl			48	98	14⅝	14	14	— ½
25¼	14¾	ADT	1.16	7.9	5	96	15¼	d14½	14⅝	— ⅞
22¼	15⅝	AElPw	2.22	14.	7	642	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	25¼	AmExp	2	7.4	6	506	27⅜	26⅛	27	+ ⅜
14⅛	7½	AFamil	.60b	7.2	3	75	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
22½	15¼	AGIBd	2e	13.		49	16	15⅞	15⅞	
22⅞	17½	AGnCv	1.44a	8.5		33	17½	d16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
38⅜	25⅜	AGnIns	1	3.9	4	236	26	d25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
16½	11⅛	AHeritLf	.48	4.0	6	6	12	12	12	
24½	14⅛	AmHoist	1.12	7.4	4	203	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—1¼
29½	21⅞	AHome	1.60	7.1	9	1829	22⅞	22	22⅝	
35⅝	24	AmHosp	.80	2.8	10	433	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
11⅝	6¼	AmInvt	.40a	6.7	4	151	6¼	d 6	6	— ⅞
39	24⅛	AMI s	.80	2.7	9	x186	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
9½	6	AmMotrs	.07e	1.2	3	1386	6	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ½
54⅞	36½	ANatR	3.44	8.0	7	292	43⅝	43	43¼	— ½
31½	15½	ASLFl	n.80b	5.2	10	14	15⅛	d15⅛	15½	— ⅜
19⅞	11⅞	AShip	.80	6.7	13	52	12½	d11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
58¼	42½	AStand	3.60	8.0	5	98	45½	44⅝	45⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6	ASteril	.32	5.3	6	211	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
34½	20⅝	AmStr	.80	3.9	5	29	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
62¼	45	ATT	5	11.	6	2880	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅝
65¼	48⅛	ATT pf	4	8.2		8	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
47⅝	31½	ATT pf	3.64	12.		63	31⅝	d30⅞	30⅞	— ⅝
49⅛	32⅝	ATT pf	3.74	12.		2	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	10⅝	AWatWk	.96	8.9	4	5	10⅞	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19	14	AWat	pf1.43	11.		z300	13	d13	13	—1
21⅜	16	Ameron	1.20	6.7	5	64	18	18	18	
17⅜	11¼	AmesD	.40b	8.1	4	41	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
28⅝	20⅜	Ametek s	1	5.0	9	132	20⅜	d20	20	—1
31⅜	18½	Amfac	1.32	5.8	5	334	23⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—1¼
41	31¼	AMPInc	1	2.8	11	379	36⅛	36	36	— ⅜
30¼	14	Ampco	.60a	2.7	6	36	22⅝	22	22	—1
28⅝	14¼	Ampex	.20	1.0	10	977	22⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—3
9¼	3⅝	AmrepCp			7	168	5	4⅝	4⅝	—1
24⅜	15½	Amstar	1.35	9.6	5	383	15	d14⅜	14⅛	—1
7⅞	5⅛	Amst pf	.68	12.		3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
44⅜	30¼	Amsted	2.20	6.9	5	110	32¼	31½	32	— ⅜
25	14⅝	Analog s			13	104	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
18⅝	14⅛	Anchor	s1.28	8.7	5	10	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	AnClay	1.12	5.9	5	46	19⅝	19	19	— ½
8⅛	5½	Angelica	.40	6.7	5	58	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
33¼	11⅞	Anixter	.40	1.6	7	190	24⅞	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
44	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.8	14	426	27	22½	22½	—5⅛
26	18	ApPw	pf2.65	14.		1	18½	18½	18½	
11¼	5⅝	ApldDig			6	246	6⅛	d 5⅛	5⅜	— ¼
25½	16	ApldDig pf	1	6.4		2	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	7½	ApplMg	1.55t	13.	9	146	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
30½	19½	Arcata	1.28	6.5	5	25	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
31⅛	24	Arcat	pf2.16	9.2		3	23½	d23½	23½	— ⅛
39⅝	16⅝	ArchrD	.20b	.9	10	1061	25⅜	23	23	—2⅜
11	3	ArctEn	.10e	3.3		36	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
20⅞	14⅞	ArizPS	2	13.	5	217	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	ArkBst	.60	8.0		13	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
31½	22½	ArkLG	s1.24	5.5	9	339	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅝
4	1⅞	ArlenRty				305	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Armada			5	33	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
32⅞	19¼	Armco	1.58	5.8	5	140	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
42	26⅝	Arm pf	2.10	6.4		12	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	
52½	38⅜	Armr	pf4.75	12.		z170	38⅜	d38½	38½	— ¼
19	12⅝	ArmCk	1.10	8.6	5	471	13	12½	12½	
24½	16¼	ArmRu	1.20	7.8	4	53	16	d15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
24⅝	18⅜	AroCorp	1b	5.4	5	20	19	d18½	18½	— ⅜
33	12⅜	ArrowE	.20r	1.2	7	61	18	17	17	—1⅜
16½	10⅝	Arvin	1.12	11.	4	140	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
58½	16¼	Asarco	1.40a	4.0	3	3329	29⅝	25½	26	—4⅝
45½	28½	AshlOil	2.20	8.3	4	181	28⅝	d26½	26½	—2⅛
42¼	36⅜	AshlO	pf4.50	12.		4	36⅜	d36½	36½	— ⅜
23⅝	16⅝	AsdDG	1.50	8.6	5	28	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
22⅛	16½	Athlone	1.40	8.4	15	11	16⅛	d16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅞	AtCyEl	1.84	12.	6	46	15⅝	14⅞	15	— ½
66⅝	55	AtlCE	pf5.87	11.		1	53	d53	53	—2
106	60⅞	AtlRich	3.40	4.2	9	1664	82⅝	81¼	81½	—2⅜
45	35¼	AtlRc	pf3.75	11.		z10	35	d35	35	— ¼
126½	72⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80	2.9		8	97⅛	97½	97⅛	—3½
24¼	12	AtlasCp				43	12⅛	d11¼	11¾	— ⅜
41	29⅝	AutoDta	.64	1.9	14	186	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	— ⅛
29⅞	19	AvcoCp	1.20	6.3	2	747	19⅝	d18⅞	19⅛	— ⅞
59	39½	Avco	pf3.20	8.2		13	40½	d39⅛	39⅛	—2⅛
74	49½	Avco	pf4.20	8.4		6	50⅛	50	50	—2
23⅛	15½	Avery	.72	4.2	6	91	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
32⅛	17⅜	Avnet	.80	3.6	6	213	23⅛	22½	22½	—1¼
53¼	32	Avon	2.80	8.8	8	656	32⅛	d31¼	31⅞	— ⅛
28½	12⅜	Aydin			11	101	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅝
		— B—B—B —								
63⅞	6	BAV Liq	52c			43	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2⅞	1½	BT Mtg				62	1⅝	d 1¼	1¼	— ¼
14⅝	8¼	Boche	.50a	6.3	3	560	9	d 8	8	—1⅛
70½	38	BakrInt	.60	1.1	16	390	55	53½	53½	—1½
24⅝	13½	Baldor s	.24	1.9	9	90	13⅝	d12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
40½	22½	BaldwU	1.20	4.8	4	115	25⅛	23⅞	24⅞	—1
60	34⅛	BldU pf	2.06	5.6		2	37	37	37	—3
28⅞	20½	BallCp	1.40	7.1	4	51	20⅛	d19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
48⅝	20⅝	BallyMf	s.10	.5	11	3363	21½	d19⅝	19⅝	—2⅝
25⅞	18½	BaltGE	2.44	13.	5	282	19	18½	18⅝	— ¼
43	19	BanCal	1.12	5.5	4	143	23⅞	20⅛	20⅛	—3⅛
19⅝	13⅜	Bandag	.70	4.7	8	70	15⅛	14⅞	15	
31¼	19⅝	BangPnt	1	5.1	3	116	20⅛	d19½	19½	—1
43⅛	28	BkNY	2.72	10.	4	113	27⅛	d26⅜	26⅝	—1⅛
16	10⅝	BkofVa	1.16	11.	3	27	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	20⅛	BnkAm	1.32	6.0	5	2023	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
48⅛	33⅝	BankTr	3.30	8.8	4	x92	38	37½	37½	— ⅝
28	18⅞	BkTr pf	2.50	13.		x27	18⅝	d18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	7⅞	Banner	.14	1.8	10	138	9⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—1⅛
58⅝	29	Barber	1.60	3.4	12	269	49½	47	47	—2⅛
16⅝	11	BardCR	.36	3.3	8	267	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
21⅝	15	BarnGp	s.80	5.0	4	14	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
23	16⅛	BarnBk n	1	5.9	5	64	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
27⅜	14⅞	BarryWr	.52	2.5	10	46	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
40	23½	Bausch s	1	3.0	9	182	34	33	33	— ⅞
49½	35⅝	BaxtTrv	.64	1.8	11	1310	37½	36¼	36½	—1⅛
10⅝	4¼	BayFncl				103	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
27⅝	18⅜	BaySIG	2.20	11.	5	3	20	20	20	
14¼	9⅝	BaykClg	.64	4.7	7	39	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
38	23	Bearing	.92	4.0	7	15	23½	d22⅝	23	— ¼
24¼	16½	BeatFd	1.30	7.6	6	373	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
49½	34⅝	Beat pf	3.38	9.6		9	35½	35¼	35¼	— ½
32½	20	Beckm	.32	1.3	13	160	24⅝	23⅝	24	
36½	27⅛	BectnD	.92	3.4	9	32	27½	d27	27	— ⅜
16	6	Beker			3	307	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
50	26⅝	BelcoPt	1	3.2	5	352	32⅝	31	31	—2
30⅛	21⅛	Belden	1.60	7.6	4	39	21½	d21	21	— ¾
8½	5½	BeldnH	.36b	6.5	5	108	5⅝	d 5⅝	5½	— ¼
29⅞	15⅝	BellHow	.96	5.3	7	184	19	18	18	—1⅜
15	6⅝	BellInd	.20a	2.4	5	319	9⅝	8½	8½	—1⅜
19⅞	14⅝	BelCd g	s1.64			14	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
30½	21⅝	Bemis	1.40	6.2	4	6	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
55⅞	36¼	Bendix	2.84	7.0	6	183	40⅝	40⅛	40½	— ½
32⅛	17⅝	BenfCp	2	11.	4	230	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
26½	17½	Benef	pf2.50	15.		z910	17½	d16½	16¼	—1¼
19⅝	2⅞	BengtB			16	1679	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
7¼	3	BerkeyP			5	152	3⅛	3	3	
29⅛	15⅝	BestPd	.24	1.5	5	94	15⅝	d15½	15⅝	
28⅛	19½	BethStl	1.60	8.0	3	420	20⅛	20	20	— ⅜
47¼	34⅝	BigThr	.88	2.3	13	540	41½	40	40	—1⅛
33⅝	16½	Binney	.92	5.1	9	72	18⅝	18	18	— ⅞
29⅛	13⅞	BisFSL	s.80	5.7	4	61	14⅝	14	14	— ¾
25¼	18⅜	BlackDr	.76	4.2	8	368	18⅝	d17⅜	18⅛	— ⅝
24½	14⅞	BlairJn s	1	7.1	4	119	14⅞	d14	14	—1
25½	15⅛	BlissL	1.10	7.3	4	26	15½	d15⅛	15½	— ⅛
27¼	21⅞	BlckHR	1.60	7.1	8	60	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
37⅝	23½	BlueB	1.80	5.9	5	154	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3	BobbieBr			150	136	3⅛	3	3	
68⅝	37¼	Boeing	1.80	3.8	6	5411	51½	47⅝	47⅞	—3⅝
39	35	Boeing wt				145	35	d32	32	—3
42½	28⅝	BoiseC	1.75	6.4	4	274	29⅛	d27⅛	27½	—1⅜
27⅞	20⅝	Borden	1.82	9.0	5	175	20½	d20	20⅛	— ½
42⅞	27⅝	BorgW	2.30	7.7	4	42	31	30	30	—1
7½	3⅝	Bormns	.28e	6.2	20	30	3⅝	d 3¼	3¼	— ⅛
24	18⅝	BosEd	2.72	14.	5	58	19⅝	19	19⅛	
84⅜	61	BosE	pf8.88	14.		z200	62⅝	62½	62½	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	BosE	pr1.17	14.		29	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
13⅞	10⅛	BosE	pr1.46	14.		8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅝	6⅜	Braniff	.20	2.8		459	7¼	7	7⅛	— ¼
29⅞	20⅝	BrigSt	1.20a	5.6	6	118	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
39⅝	31	BristM	1.60	5.2	9	636	31⅛	d30⅞	30⅞	— ⅞
44¼	33⅝	BristM pf	2	6.0		13	34	d33⅛	33¼	—1
38½	21⅞	BritPet	1.67e	5.5	6	632	31	30	30⅜	—1¼
18⅞	12½	BrkwGl	1.88	8.0	6	31	13½	13⅛	13½	
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.22	12.	6	65	20	19⅝	19⅜	—1⅛
26½	18½	BkUG	pf2.47	13.		2	18½	d18⅝	18½	
30⅛	16⅞	BwnSh	1.20	5.5	5	13	22¼	21⅛	21⅞	— ½
30	12⅝	Brown	.30	1.3	7	436	24	22	23	+ ⅜
28⅝	21⅛	BwnGp	2	9.0	4	8	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
17⅞	11⅝	BwnFer	.70	5.6	8	232	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅜
15⅞	10⅞	Brnswk	.90	8.2	5	736	11⅞	11	11	— ⅞
30	23	Brnsk	pf2.40	11.		1	22¼	d22⅝	22⅛	— ½
33½	17½	BrushW s	1	4.4	7	183	23⅞	22½	22⅝	—2⅜
25	16½	BucyEr	.88	5.3	6	92	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	4¼	BudgC	pf.60	14.		13	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19½	13	BuffFor s	1	7.8	6	9	13⅛	d12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Bundy	1	13.	6	170	8¼	d 7⅝	8	— ⅜
19⅞	14½	BunkrH	2.04	14.		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
32⅝	20⅝	BunkR	1.20	6.6	5	421	20½	d18⅛	18⅛	—2½
32	22½	BnkR	pf1.50	7.1		2	21	d21	21	—1½
20	15	BurlInd	1.40	9.2	6	71	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
80¼	42⅝	BurlNo	2.10	4.0	4	451	56	52½	52½	—3⅝
7½	5⅜	BrlNo pf	.55	10.		4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
71½	42⅛	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.7		51	51	49½	50	—1½
35⅛	22⅝	Burndy	1	3.6	8	13	28	27⅝	27½	— ⅜
8⅞	3	BrnsRL			28	746	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
87½	62	Burrgh	2.60	4.2	8	x892	64	62	62	— ¾
15	12½	Butlrin	s.52	4.7	6	93	12½	d11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
18¼	9½	Buttes			11	194	12	11	11	—1½
		— C—C—C —								
43⅞	27	CBI Ind	s1a	2.9	11	41	35⅛	35	35	— ½
56¾	44⅛	CBS	2.80	6.3	6	377	45	44½	44½	— ¼
11⅛	6	CCI			4	511	6½	d 5⅛	5⅛	—1
12⅞	6⅞	CLC			10	34	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
18⅜	10⅝	CNA Fn			3	204	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
22⅜	15⅛	CNA pf	1.10	7.2		24	16	15⅛	15⅛	—1½
11⅞	8⅝	CNAI	1.14a	14.		7	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
71	48⅛	CPC	3.40	6.2	7	257	55⅝	54½	55⅛	— ¼
16⅜	13⅛	CP Nat	1.88	14.	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
28½	15⅝	CTS	.80	5.6	6	616	15½	d14⅛	14⅛	—1⅜
68⅝	34⅝	CabotC	2	3.9	7	112	54⅝	51½	51½	—3⅛
21⅛	9	Cadence			3	96	9	d 7⅝	7⅞	—1⅛
36⅛	11	Caesars s			10	3112	11⅜	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
54⅜	15⅝	Calfhn	2.75e	10.	5	717	31⅛	26⅛	27	—6
24	22½	Calfhn wt				2	18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝	—3⅜
7⅛	3	CamerB			5	64	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
39⅞	17	CmRL g	s.40a	2.2		257	28⅞	27½	27½	—2½
34⅞	26	ComSp	1.90	7.4	6	46	26	d25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
27⅞	19⅞	CompT	1.20	6.0	7	60	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅜
43⅛	23⅝	CdPac	g1.70e			663	31½	30	30	—1⅜
18	12⅝	CanalR	.64	4.2	21	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅝	Cannon	1.20b	6.2	5	24	20⅛	d19½	19½	— ⅜
49⅞	37	CapCits	.20	.5	9	798	42⅛	40	40	—2
24⅛	16	CapHold	1.08	6.4	6	43	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Caring g	.10		9	518	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
29⅜	18⅛	Carlisle	s.90	4.7	5	45	20⅛	19	19⅛	—1⅜
29½	21⅜	Carnat	1.66	7.5	6	119	22⅛	21⅜	22	— ⅜
58½	46	CaroCO	5	11.	8	z220	47	46½	46½	— ½
10	6⅛	CaroFrg	.44	6.8	4	16	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
22½	14⅞	CarPw	2.08	13.	5	278	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	19	CarP pf	2.67	14.		9	19	d18½	18⅝	— ⅛
36	24⅜	CarTec	1.90	7.1	6	110	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	—2
13⅛	10⅝	CarrGn	.79e	7.0		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	14¼	CarsPir	1.10	8.4	4	11	14	d13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
20⅞	14⅞	CartHw	1.10	7.4	6	47	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅝
34½	25⅛	CartHw pf	2	8.0		6	25	d25	25	— ⅛
8⅛	6½	CartWal	.40	6.2	7	156	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅞	CascNG	.92	10.	5	31	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
19	18⅛	CastlCk	.80b	7.6	9	184	10⅞	d10⅛	10½	— ⅝
61⅛	43½	CatrpT	2.10	4.6	8	829	45⅞	44⅜	45½	— ⅝
17⅝	11⅛	CecoCo	.75	5.8	3	43	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
50	39⅝	Celanse	3.20	7.8	4	59	41⅛	40⅝	41	
48⅛	37⅛	Celan	pf4.50	12.		2	37½	d37	37	— ⅛
8⅞	4	Cenco			5	467	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
48	22½	Centex	.25	.9	10	366	29⅛	28½	28½	— ⅜
16½	11¼	CenSoW	1.50	13.	5	645	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅝
20⅛	15	CenHud	2.16	14.	5	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	12½	CenIlL	1.70	13.	5	63	13	12⅞	12⅞	
27⅝	21⅞	CnIlL	pf2.87	13.		z100	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
27	16⅜	CnlLt	pf2.62	15.		z120	18	18	18	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	CenIlPS	1.36	14.	6	84	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
65	26¼	CenLaE	2	4.7	7	150	44⅝	43	43	—2
15⅞	11⅝	CeMPw	1.64	14.	5	45	12	d11½	11½	— ⅝
21⅛	18⅞	CenSoya	.84	8.2	6	443	18⅝	d10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
28⅛	21⅜	CenTel	2	9.0	7	26	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
54⅜	22	CentrDat	1b	4.5	7	533	23⅛	22	22¼	—1⅜
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel	.64	9.5	4	17	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Crt-teed	.96	7.8	9	74	12⅛	d11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
29⅛	14⅝	ChmpAir	.80b	5.7	6	428	15⅛	d14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
28⅛	20⅝	ChmpIn	1.40	6.8	4	371	21⅛	20½	20½	— ⅝
13⅞	8⅛	ChamSp	.80	10.	5	628	8⅛	d 7⅜	8	— ⅛
50	6⅜	ChartCo	.80	4.4	1	2101	20⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—2⅜
45⅜	3½	ChartCo wt				1242	14⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—2
25½	13⅛	ChartCo pf				370	13⅛	d11⅛	11⅛	—2⅜
11⅛	8⅛	ChasFd	.80e	9.0		55	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
43⅝	31¼	ChasM	2.80	7.8	4	703	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
86⅞	60	ChasM	pf7.60	13.		1	60	60	60	
14½	7⅛	Chelsea	.60b	8.6	3	23	7	d 7	7	— ⅛
44⅜	33⅝	ChmNY	3.48	10.	4	71	34⅛	d33⅛	33½	—1
22⅛	17½	ChNY	pf1.87	12.		14	17⅛	d16⅛	16⅛	—1⅛
25⅞	17⅜	ChesVa	s.84	4.8	6	24	17⅜	d17⅛	17½	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	ChesPn	1.28	6.2	8	348	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
34½	25	Chessie	2.32	9.0	4	85	26⅛	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	10⅛	ChiMlw			17	136	12⅛	11½	11⅛	—1⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf				9	26	24	24	—2½
29⅛	18⅛	ChiPneT	2	11.	6	29	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	ChkFull	.10e	3.1	4	93	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25	11	ChrisCft	.52t	3.4	9	81	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	6	Chrisin	.40e	4.4	6	22	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
26⅛	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	7.2	4	123	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5½	Chrysler				1293	6⅛	6	6	— ⅜
6	2	Chrys wt				616	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
21⅛	7	Chrys pf				268	7⅛	d 6⅞	7	— ¼
28⅞	18½	ChurCh	.60	3.1	7	170	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
30¾	23¼	CinBell	2.52	11.	4	13	23⅝	d23	23⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	14⅝	CinGE	2.04	14.	6	105	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
42	29	CinG pf	4	14.		z260	29	d28½	28½	— ½
37⅞	18	CinMil s	.80	2.7	8	577	31⅛	30⅜	30½	— ⅝
26¼	17	Citicrp	1.42	8.1	4	1025	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
112½	58½	CitiesSv	4	4.7	7	526	88⅛	86	86	—2⅛
22	14⅛	CityInv	1.50	9.9	3	544	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
2⅞	1⅛	CityInv wt				69	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	
34	22½	CityIn pf	2	8.6		14	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
45	29⅝	ClarkE	2.20	7.2	4	43	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ⅛
52⅞	20½	ClarkOil	.80a	3.1	2	834	28½	25⅝	25⅝	—4⅛
37⅞	27¼	ClvCH	1.40a	5.2	7	37	27⅛	d26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	13½	ClevEl	2	15.	6	112	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Clevepk	.60	12.	11	79	5⅛	d 5	5	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Clorox	.76	9.7	5	484	8⅛	d 7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	CluettP	s.68	9.4	4	183	7⅜	d 7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11⅞	8	CluettP pf	1	13.		1	8	8	8	
8¼	4⅝	Coachm				75	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	16⅝	CoastCp	.40	2.4	3	900	18⅜	d16½	16½	—2⅝
7⅛	4⅛	CocaBtl	.44	11.	9	662	4⅛	d 3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	28⅞	CocaCl	2.16	7.3	9	788	29⅛	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
23	13⅛	CldwBk	s.88	5.6	5	43	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10½	ColeNt	.72	6.9	4	21	10⅝	d10⅛	10½	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Coleco			5	159	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
18⅝	11	ColgPal	1.08	9.4	5	606	11⅜	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	ColtAik	.72	11.	4	117	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅜	CollInF	.32	3.9	4	47	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
27	14⅞	ColPen	1.40	9.1	3	144	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
54	35½	ColtInd	2.90	8.1	4	525	36⅛	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
115	76½	Colt pf	4.25	5.6		1	76½	76½	76½	
47	26	ColGas	2.56	7.3	8	258	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
37¼	20⅛	ColuPct	.42e	1.5	7	264	30⅝	27½	27½	—3⅝
26⅛	19½	ColSOh	2.32	12.	7	187	19⅝	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28½	21⅝	CSO pf	2.42	8.6		4	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
64¼	35⅛	CmbEn	2.40	4.8	8	859	51⅛	49⅛	49½	—1⅜
15⅝	8½	CmbEq	.07t			342	8⅜	d 7⅝	7⅝	—1⅛
17	7	Comdis	n.28	4.4	4	349	7	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26	17⅜	CmwE	2.60	15.	7	490	17⅛	d17½	17½	— ⅛
19⅝	14	CwE pf	1.42	10.		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
20½	12½	CwE pf	1.90	15.		12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
21⅛	13⅝	CwE pf	2	14.		1	14	14	14	
24⅛	17⅜	CwE pf	2.37	14.		5	17⅛	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
47½	29½	Comsat	2.30	7.7	6	252	31	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅝
34⅞	15⅞	CoPsyc	.60	2.4	12	74	27	25⅛	25½	—1⅛
22⅛	13⅝	ComPS	1.88	13.	6	8	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
48⅛	22¼	Compgr	.28	1.3	6	135	22⅛	d21⅛	21⅛	—1
24¼	10⅛	CompScI			11	410	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
59¼	23½	Cptvsn s			19	262	42	40½	40½	—1⅜
19⅜	15½	ConAgr	1.34	8.4	5	35	15⅝	d15¼	15½	— ¼
40½	27⅛	ConeMl	2	6.4	4	76	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ½
39½	29⅛	ConnGn	n1.52	5.1	5	877	30⅛	30	30	— ⅜
27⅞	18⅞	ConnM	2	10.	12	27	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
18	13⅛	CnnNG	1.60	12.	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
58⅝	31	Conoco	1.90	4.5	6	1087	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	12½	Conrac	.88	5.6	34	55	16	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅜
24⅞	19⅝	ConEd	2.68	13.	5	335	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
50	36	ConE pf	5	14.		x5	36	d35½	36	— ⅛
27¼	20	ConFds	1.76	8.6	5	147	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
64	48⅝	ConF	pf4.50	9.1		2	49⅝	49½	49½	+ ⅛
28¼	20⅛	CnsFrt	1.30	6.7	4	30	20	d19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
49	36	CnsNG	3.24	8.4	6	53	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅛
23½	15⅝	ConsPw	2.36	15.	5	333	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
42	28	CnPw	pf4.16	14.		z10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
77⅝	51⅞	CnPw	pf7.45	15.		z210	50	d49	49	—2⅜
24⅝	16⅝	CnPw	pr2.50	15.		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	14¼	CnPw	pr2.23	15.		18	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
24	16	CnPw	pf2.43	15.		7	16	16	16	— ⅛
17½	7½	ContAir	.40	5.4		598	7⅜	d 7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	5	ContCop			5	97	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	CntlCorp	2.20	10.	4	183	22⅜	d22	22	— ½
32⅛	25⅛	CntlGrp	2.40	9.4	5	304	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
24½	14⅝	CntlGp pf	2	13.		6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
49	33	CntGp	pf4.50	14.		8	33	d32½	32½	— ½
30⅛	21⅛	ContIll	1.60	6.8	5	460	24	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	ContTel	1.36	10.	6	158	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
62½	32½	CtlData	.60	1.4	6	674	44½	43	43	—1½
48	33½	CnDt pf	4.50	14.		z58	33⅛	d33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
32½	26⅛	Conwd	1.80	6.8	6	8	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	CookUn	.15e	2.8	9	177	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
74½	46⅛	CoopIn	2.16	3.5	8	61	62½	61⅛	61½	—1½
42½	31⅝	CoopI	pf2.90	8.4		14	35	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
26¼	17½	CoopLab	.68	3.9	7	363	16½	d15⅛	15⅛	—2¼
17	9⅛	CoopTR	.80	8.2	4	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17	13	CooT	pf1.25	9.4		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	CopeInd	.92	4.9	10	91	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
21	17½	Coppwd	1.48	8.5	4	2	17½	17½	17½	
6⅛	4½	Cordura	.44	9.8	21	304	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
15⅛	13	Coreins	.48	3.7	8	115	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
65	49⅝	CornG	2.12	4.3	7	285	51⅛	d49⅛	49½	—2
30⅛	21½	CorrBlk	1.72	8.2	8	88	21½	d21	21	— ½
26	18½	Cowles	1	5.4	12	34	18⅝	d18	18	— ⅛
67	59	CoxBdct	.75	1.2	10	57	61	60½	60½	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Craig	.06t		13	73	4⅝	d 4	4	— ⅛
44½	28	Crane	1.60b	4.3	7	97	37½	37⅛	37⅛	—1
12	6¼	CredtF	.50	7.8	4	44	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	24	CrockN	2.28	8.9	3	60	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛
53	36	CrckN pf	3	8.0		1	37½	37½	37½	—1⅛
27⅛	19⅛	CrckN	pf2.18	11.		8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14	CrmpK	1.20	7.1	6	28	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
21	17⅛	CrouHl	s.92	5.1	8	52	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅝	CrwnCk			5	86	23½	d23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	32⅝	CrwZel	2.10	6.2	7	870	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
45	44	CrZel	pf4.63	11.		107	44	d43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
60⅝	40½	CrumF	2.52	5.9	4	239	43½	42⅛	42⅛	—1⅛
13⅛	6⅞	Culbro				190	6⅛	d 6	6	—1
39⅛	27⅞	CumEn	1.80	6.1	4	54	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—1
11⅛	7⅞	CurrInc	1.10	14.		8	7⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛	
31	13⅜	CurtW	.80	4.8	4	x174	17⅛	16½	16½	—1⅛
29⅞	18⅝	Cyclops	.88	4.4	15	48	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅛
		— D—D—D —								
12⅛	5⅜	DPF			3	147	5⅝	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Damon	.20	5.8	40	357	4⅝	d 3⅞	4	— ½
20	13⅛	DanRiv	1.12	8.7	3	169	13½	d12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
30⅛	20	DanaCp	1.60	8.0	4	45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	16⅝	Daniel	.30	1.5	9	60	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	35⅞	DartInd	2	5.4	5	121	37⅛	37	37	— ¼
49⅛	36½	Dart pf	2	5.4		7	37	37	37	— ⅛
74½	46	DataGen			12	898	57⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—2⅛
48⅛	22¼	DataTer	.30	1.3	8	478	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
123⅝	67⅞	Datapnt			14	378	95½	93½	93½	—4½
18½	10⅛	Dayco	.56b	5.5	3	58	10⅛	d10	10¼	— ⅛
49⅛	37	DaytHd	1.80	4.7	5	125	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	DaytPL	1.74	14.	6	67	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
112½	91½	DPL	pf12.50	14.		z120	91	d90	90	—2
41½	29⅞	Deere	1.80	6.2	6	532	31⅛	30½	31	— ⅛
14	10⅛	DelmP	1.48	14.	5	103	10⅝	d10⅛	10½	
47⅜	33⅛	DeltaA	1.20	3.5	7	202	35⅛	34½	34½	— ½
8⅝	6⅛	Deltec				21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17	8⅛	Deltona				141	9	d 8	8½	—1
21⅜	15⅝	DenMfg	1.16	7.3	6	26	16½	16	16	— ¼
23⅛	12	Dennys	.88	7.3	5	106	12	12	12	— ⅛
20	14⅛	Dentsply	.88	6.1	7	55	14⅝	d14½	14½	— ⅛
14⅞	10	DeSoto	1	9.4	6	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅛	DetEd	1.60	15.	6	271	11⅛	d11	11	— ⅛
90	62	DetE	pf9.32	15.		z20	62	62	62	
74⅝	48	DetE	pf7.36	15.		z10	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
25⅛	19	DE pfF	2.75	14.		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	DE pfB	2.75	14.		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅞	19⅝	Dexter	1	4.8	8	45	22	21	21	—1¼
15⅝	6⅜	DiGior	.56	7.6	4	338	8⅛	d 7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
27	17⅜	DiGior	pf2.25	13.		22	17½	d17	17½	—2
26½	14⅛	DialCp	1.20	8.3	4	64	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
47½	31½	DiaInt	2.20b	7.4	6	137	30½	d29⅛	29⅞	—1⅜
21¼	14	DiaInt	pf1.20	8.6		3	14	14	14	
36⅜	20¼	DiamS	1.60	6.6	7	829	26¼	24¼	24⅛	—2⅛
40½	27	Diebold	.70	2.4	9	279	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	—3
82½	51⅛	DigitalEq			12	1600	58⅞	56⅜	56⅞	—2⅛
15⅛	8½	Dillingm	.60	6.7	4	184	9⅜	9	9	— ⅜
27⅜	21	Dillingm pf	2	9.5		12	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
23⅛	14	Dillon	s1.08	7.6	8	23	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
48⅛	33	Disney	.72	1.8	11	451	41⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅛
8⅜	3⅜	Divrsfdin			7	273	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3	DivrsMtg				158	3	d 2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	10	DrPepar	.68	6.9	8	731	10⅛	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
27	8⅛	Documat			18	72	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
79¼	34⅝	Dome g	s.50	1.0		405	56½	50⅝	50⅝	—7⅛
24	18¼	Donald	n.60	3.3	7	29	18	d18	18	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	DonLJ	.14	3.9	8	320	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
31	24	Donnly	1.14	4.8	7	43	24½	d23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
20	12⅛	Dorsey	.75	5.9	4	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	27⅛	Dover s	.86	2.6	10	44	33½	33	33⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	24⅜	DowCh	1.60	5.6	7	1672	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
49½	32½	DowJn	1.60	4.4	11	123	37⅛	36½	36½	—1
38⅝	27⅝	Dravo	1.36	4.6	9	62	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
63½	40	Dressr	1.10	2.2	8	356	51⅛	50⅛	50½	—1⅜
17⅛	13	DrexB	1.72	13.		10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
23⅝	13½	Dreyfs	.60a	3.3	5	10	18½	18	18	— ⅛
45⅞	33	duPont s	2e	6.2	5	812	33⅛	d32⅛	32⅛	—1
44½	33	duPnt	pf3.50	11.		1	33	33	33	—1
56¼	41⅛	duPnt	pf4.50	11.		7	41½	d41½	41½	—1
20⅛	14⅛	DukeP	1.92	13.	5	281	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
94½	61	Duke	pf8.70	14.		z200	61	61	61	
85⅝	56½	Duke	pf7.80	14.		z70	56¼	56¼	56¼	
27⅞	19	Duke pf	2.69	14.		51	19⅛	d18⅞	19	— ⅛
80	78½	Duke pf	11	14.		z100	77½	d77½	77½	—1
46⅝	31⅛	DunBr	1.76	5.0	11	159	36	35⅛	35⅛	—1
16⅛	12⅛	DuqLt	1.80	15.	7	117	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	13⅛	Duq pf	2	15.		z200	13⅛	13½	13½	— ⅜
21½	14¼	Duq prK	2.10	14.		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
23⅜	15	Duq pr	2.31	15.		z200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
26⅜	20¼	Duq pr	2.75	13.		z200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	DutchB	.18	1.9	7	25	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
8½	4⅝	DynAm	.10	1.9	9	53	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
		— E—E—E —								
32⅛	22½	EGG s	.40	1.6	16	432	26⅛	25	25	—1⅜
3⅛	1⅜	EMI			72	325	3	2⅞	2⅞	
46⅝	22⅝	E Sys s	1	3.4	9	219	30⅛	29½	29½	—1⅛
25⅝	14⅝	EagleP	.88	5.9	5	127	15	d14⅝	15	
21⅛	14⅝	Easco	1.20	8.4	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	EastAir			3	616	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
24⅛	17	EsAir	pf2.69	15.		9	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
26½	15⅝	EastGF	.92	5.7	7	287	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
15⅛	10⅛	EastUtl	1.60	15.	6	27	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
66⅞	42⅝	EsKod	2.40a	5.3	7	1975	47⅝	44¼	45⅛	+ ⅜
29⅝	21⅝	Eaton	s1.72	7.9	4	112	22	21⅞	21⅞	
21½	11⅛	Echlin	.52	4.5	8	x834	12	11½	11½	— ½
30⅛	18⅝	EckrdJk	1	4.7	8	169	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
35	28⅛	EdisBr	1.32	6.1	6	149	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
26⅝	13⅛	Edwrd	.80a	3.7	4	122	19½	16	16⅛	—3⅛
30½	16⅝	ElPaso	1.48	8.7	6	2171	19	d16½	17	—2½
24⅛	16	EPG	dpf2.35	14.		3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
14⅝	8¼	ElcorCp	.24	2.2	7	102	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
11½	5½	ElecAssc			9	175	7	6	6	—1¼
28	18⅝	EDS	1	5.2	10	46	20⅛	19	19	—1⅛
5⅞	2⅜	ElMeMg			13	212	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	EMM pf				12	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	Elgin	1.60	11.	5	x66	15	d14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Elixdr				61	2⅛	d 2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
39	29⅛	EmrsEl	1.60	5.4	8	399	30⅛	d29½	29⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	6⅝	EmrRd			9	98	10⅛	9	9	—1⅜
23⅜	13⅛	EmryA	1	8.2	8	354	12½	d12⅛	12¼	—1⅛
41⅛	23⅛	Emhart	2.40	10.	5	64	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	EmpDs	1.44	14.	6	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	EmpGas	s.36	3.3	5	37	11⅛	11	11	—1
38⅛	24⅛	EngMC	s.96	3.8	5	1466	27⅛	24⅛	25	—2½
27	13⅛	EnnisB	s.56	4.0	5	6	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
34⅝	19⅝	Ensrch	1.56	6.3	9	434	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
19⅞	12⅝	Entex s	.80	6.7	6	284	13	d12	12	—1
23⅝	7⅝	Envrtec	.25t	3.5		215	7⅛	d 6⅞	7⅛	— ½
24	17½	Equifx	2.20	12.	6	2	17⅛	17½	17½	
11½	8	Equimk	.96	12.	5	15	8	d 7⅝	8	
24½	17¼	Eqmk	pf2.31	13.		4	17⅛	d17⅛	17⅛	— ½
30¼	17⅜	EquitG	s1.64	8.1	4	18	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	12	EqtLf	2	16.	7	37	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
35½	23⅜	Esmrk	1.84	6.9	6	767	27⅛	26⅝	26½	— ⅜
23⅝	12	Esquire	.80	6.9	3	9	12⅛	d11⅛	11⅝	— ⅜
14⅛	9⅝	EssexCh	.80	8.3	5	5	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
47½	15⅝	Estrlin	1	3.0	8	258	36⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—3⅛
30½	23⅞	Ethyl	1.50	6.5	5	174	23⅛	d23	23	—1⅛
78	62	Ethyl	pf2.40	4.0		4	59⅛	d59⅛	59⅛	—2⅛
25⅜	16¼	EvanP	1.60a	9.8	4	367	16⅞	16¼	16⅛	— ⅜
14	9⅝	Evan	pf1.40	14.		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	27	ExCelO	1.90	5.9	6	27	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	Exclsr	1.81e	13.		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
67¼	49⅛	Exxon	4.80	8.8	6	3281	55⅛	54⅛	54½	—1½

To Our Readers

Because of a transmission problem between New York and Paris, the closing New York Stock Exchange prices were not available for publication *in this* edition. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— F—F—F —								
31⅛	22½	FMC	1.40	6.4	5	229	22	d21⅛	21⅞	— ½
40	28⅛	FMC pf	2.25	8.0		11	28⅛	d28	28	— ⅜
15⅛	7⅛	Fabrge	.48	4.8	8	196	11⅛	10	10	—1⅛
8	4⅛	FabriCtr	.28	6.8	4	22	4⅛	d 4	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	FacetEnt	.15e	3.2	68	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
57⅜	25	Fairchd	s1.20	2.8	7	295	44⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—2⅛
15	8⅛	FairmtF	.76	6.2	10	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16	10	FrWstFn			3	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	FarahMf				214	3⅛	d 3	3⅛	
4⅛	3	Fedders				544	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
46¼	28⅛	FedCo	2.40	9.2	7	18	28	d26	26	—2⅛
65½	27	FedExpr			13	2981	44⅛	40	40⅛	—4½
20¼	14	FdMog	1.08	7.8	4	31	14⅛	d13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅝	FedNM	1.28	10.	4	352	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
35	20⅝	FedPB	1	4.0	8	115	26½	25⅛	25⅛	—2⅛
15⅛	12⅛	FdSignl s			6	24	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	21⅛	FedDSt	1.80	8.3	5	341	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
26	17⅛	Ferro	1.20	6.8	4	131	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
13½	6	FidFin	.40	10.	2	46	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
34½	24⅛	FidUnl	2.80	11.	4	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	22⅝	Fidcst	2	8.7	3	10	22⅝	d22½	22⅝	— ⅛
18½	7⅛	Flmwy	.20b	2.8	6	887	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅛	Flmwy pf				36	5	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19	9	FinCpA	.50	5.9	3	255	8⅛	d 8¼	8½	— ⅛
19½	10¼	FinSBar	1	8.8	4	73	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
45½	24⅜	FinlFed	1.40	6.2	4	156	24	d22½	22½	—2⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Firestn	.60	9.4	13	388	6⅛	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	11	FtChrt	.88	7.3	4	782	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
19⅝	12½	FstChic	1.20	11.	4	9508	12	d10⅛	11	—1½
42½	32⅝	FtBnTx	1.56	4.8	6	11	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	31⅛	FtInBn	1.58	4.5	7	179	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	12½	FstMiss	.50	2.5	12	348	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—4⅛
32⅜	24⅛	FstNBa	2.20	8.7	4	59	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	FNStBn	2.20	13.	4	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
15	3⅛	FstPa	.44	8.8	10	1009	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
3	⅛	FstPa wt				111	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	FtPaMtg				31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19½	12⅛	FtUnRt	1.28	9.1	11	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	FtVaBk	.52	9.2	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28	19⅛	FtWisc	1.82	9.4	4	62	20	20	20	+ ⅛
15⅛	6	FishFds	.40	6.7		146	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
24½	15⅛	FishrScl	.52	3.3	5	183	17	d15⅛	16	—1⅛
11	5⅛	FleetEnt	.52	9.7	6	443	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Fleming	1	6.3	6	153	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	FlexiV	.80	5.2	4	318	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15	10⅛	Flexi	pf1.61	15.		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
68	46½	FlaECst	.10e	.2	3	13	52	50⅛	50⅛	—1⅛
28⅛	19⅛	FlaPL	2.40	11.	5	374	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	FlaPow	3	13.	6	43	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	FlaSts	1	5.2	4	56	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
64⅛	34½	Fluors	1.20	2.3	12	459	53	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅛
28	17⅛	FooteC	1.70	7.8	6	38	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	26⅛	FordM	3	11.	3	1115	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	ForMK	2	9.8	4	467	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
13½	9¼	FtDear	1.24	13.		48	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
47⅛	36	FrtHow	1.48	4.1	8	94	36⅛	d35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	FosWh	s.64a	2.6	9	482	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Fotomat				391	4⅛	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
48½	28	FourPhs			8	154	28⅛	d26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
14⅛	8	FoxStoP	.68	9.4	4	64	7⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	30½	Foxbro	1.32	4.2	8	45	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	FrankM	.48	7.5	4	256	6⅛	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	31⅛	FrptMn s	1	2.8	11	972	37⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—3⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Frigtrn	.30	4.5	6	85	7⅛	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
40	24⅛	Fruehf	2.40	9.9	3	264	24½	d24⅛	24½	— ⅛
22⅛	10	Fuqua	.50	4.0	2	943	13⅛	12½	12½	—1⅛
18⅛	12½	Fuqa	pf1.25	8.9		18	14	14	14	—1
		— G—G—G —								
12½	8⅛	GAF	.48	8.5	4	162	8⅛	d 8	8	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	GAF pf	1.20	10.		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
46	25⅛	GATX	2.20	8.7	5	189	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	31	GCA s	.20	.6	18	361	34⅛	32⅛	33	—1
14⅛	7⅛	GDV			3	59	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	GF Eqp				18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28	16⅛	GK Tec	1.30	6.6	4	1342	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1
34	22⅛	GK pf	1.94	8.2		18	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	GMR Pr				8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
42⅛	30⅛	GalvHo	n.48	1.4	15	173	35⅛	34	34¼	—3⅛
38⅛	22¼	GamSk	1.50	4.9	4	64	31	30½	30⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	39⅛	Gannett	2	5.0	11	266	40½	40	40⅛	— ⅛
13	5⅛	GapStr	.38	6.5	4	24	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26½	13½	Garfink	1.30	9.3	4	14	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
16⅛	10½	GasSvc	1.28	12.	4	6	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
15⅛	7⅛	Gatewy	.40	5.9	4	72	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	36	GearhtO	.36	.8	22	217	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	22⅛	Geico	1.20	5.1	5	94	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
30	20⅛	GemCo				1	21	21	21	
15⅛	10⅛	GAInv	2.12e	18.		66	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
70½	43⅛	GnAmO	.60b	1.5	14	615	45	d41⅛	41⅛	—6⅛
17⅛	13⅛	GnBcsh	.80	6.0	3	x20	13⅛	d13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
17½	7	GenCare			14	100	14⅛	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
25⅛	16¼	GCInm s	.68	4.1	7	204	16⅛	d16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
85⅛	27⅛	GDynm	1.20	1.9	9	823	66	64	64	—1⅛
95	50	GDyn	pf4.25	5.7		6	75	74	74	—3
57½	45	GenEl	2.80	6.3	7	1113	45⅛	d44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
37	23⅛	GnFds	2	8.1	5	211	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
47	28⅛	GnGth	1.57e	5.1	21	712	31⅛	30	31	—2⅛
23⅛	13	GnHost	.80	5.7	2	52	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
54	34⅛	GnInst	.80	2.0	8	288	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—1
14⅛	10⅛	GenMed	.44	3.1	17	39	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
28⅛	19	GnMills	1.32	6.4	8	390	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	45½	GMot	5.45e	12.	4	2396	45½	d44⅛	44⅛	—1⅛
62⅛	44⅛	GMot pf	5	11.		2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	GnPort	.80	6.5	3	82	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	3⅛	GPU			3	1164	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	6⅛	GnRefr			4	198	7⅛	6⅛	7	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅞	HartSe	1.50a	13.	8	18	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
26½	18¼	HwllEl	2.44	13.	5	27	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
18⅝	8	HayesA	.80	5.2		36	8	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	12¼	Hazeltn	.60	3.2	7	73	20⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅛
31⅞	16¼	HealthTec s			4	114	23	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅜
19	9⅝	Hecks	.30	2.8	5	188	12⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅜
53½	8⅝	HeclaM			6	1730	22⅝	20⅝	20½	—5⅛
28⅞	21⅛	HeilmB	s.80	3.6	7	95	22	22	22	— ½
43⅝	34½	HeinzH	2.20	6.2	6	96	36⅛	34⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	6⅛	HeleneC			6	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34	15⅝	Helfrint	1.20	7.5	5	319	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ⅛
57	32⅛	HelmrP	s.36	.8	16	173	45	44	44	—3
3⅝	1⅝	HemCap				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8½	7⅝	HemInc	.75e	10.		46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Hercuis	1.20	7.6	4	885	16⅛	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
26½	17⅝	Hershy	1.40	6.9	5	41	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
11⅜	7	Hesston			10	12	7	d 6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅝	Hesm	pf1.60	13.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
32⅝	24¼	Heublin	1.66	6.9	7	155	24¼	d24	24	— ⅜
70½	46⅞	HewltPk	s.40	.7	16	1649	59	56½	56⅞	—3
30½	24⅝	Hexcel n	.52	2.1	14	164	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
24	10⅛	HiShear	.50b	2.9	6	88	18⅝	16⅞	17	—1⅛
14⅝	7	HiVolt	.12	1.6	9	185	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
38⅛	26⅜	Hillenbd	1.30	5.0	5	22	26⅜	d26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
36⅝	25	Hilton	1.36	5.2	7	328	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
25	13⅝	Hobart	1.20	9.1	5	70	13⅝	d13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	14⅝	Holiday	.70	5.0	6	909	14⅝	d13⅞	14	— ⅜
34	23½	HlldyA	.85t	3.8		1	22½	d22½	22½	—1
53⅞	15⅝	HollyS				121	42	37½	37½	—5
10⅛	7½	HmeG	pf1.10	14.		45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
65	31	Hamst	1.60	4.2	7	947	42	37⅛	37⅛	—4⅝
28⅝	21¼	Honda	.32e	1.5	12	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
101	64⅝	Honwll	2.60	3.7	6	2073	72½	69⅛	69⅝	—2½
23½	13½	HoovU	1.24	9.4	5	29	13⅝	d13⅛	13¼	— ¼
11½	3½	Horizon			5	461	4⅜	4	4	—1
47⅝	26⅝	HospCp	.60	1.4	14	952	42⅝	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
19⅜	12¼	HostIntl	.60	4.4	5	99	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
36⅝	27⅛	HougM	1.60	5.7	6	46	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	HousFb	.20	5.3	9	132	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22	13⅝	HoushF	1.55	11.	4	749	17⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
48⅛	31¼	HouF	pf2.37	7.4		2	32	d31	32	+1⅝
33½	20⅝	HouF	pf2.50	12.		6	21	21	21	+ ¼
31⅝	24⅝	HousIn	2.68	10.	6	165	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
49½	26¼	HousNG	1.30	3.6	8	574	37⅝	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅜
19⅜	14⅝	Hubbrd	1.76	13.	6	43	14½	d13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
33	16½	HudMn	g.80e			160	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
20½	15⅝	Huffy s	.60	4.1	5	157	16	d14⅝	14½	—1½
67½	37½	HughsTl	s.84	1.8	12	734	50	47⅝	47⅝	—3
39½	30⅝	Human	s.75	2.2	11	486	34⅝	32½	34	— ⅛
23⅝	17¼	Huma	pf2.50	14.		15	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
15½	10⅛	HuntCh	.40	4.2	7	55	10⅛	d 9½	9½	— ⅜
29	20⅝	HuttEF	s.80	4.6	4	590	20½	d16	17¼	—3⅜
15½	10⅛	Huyck	.72	7.2	6	65	11	d10	10	—1
		— I—I—I —								
30⅞	18¼	IC Ind	1.84	10.	2	117	19	d18	18	—1¼
47	31¼	IC In pf	3.50	11.		19	31⅝	d31	31	— ⅝
6¼	2⅝	ICN				262	2⅞	d 2½	2½	— ¼
33⅝	27⅛	INACp	s2.20	8.0	4	427	27⅞	27⅛	27½	
26¼	20½	INA pf	1.90	9.5		1	20	d20	20	— ½
17⅛	12⅜	INAIn	1.74	13.		x7	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
15⅛	10⅛	IU Int	.95	9.2	6	659	11	d10	10⅛	— ½
22⅛	14	IUInt	pf1.36	8.4		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
26⅝	18⅛	IdahoP	2.40	12.	8	85	19½	19	19	— ½
27⅛	19	IdealB	1.40	8.4	4	28	19⅛	d18½	18½	— ½
7	4	IdealT	.24t	6.0		94	4⅛	4	4	
23⅝	15⅝	IllPowr	2.28	14.	6	258	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
23	15	IlPow	pf2.10	14.		z180	15	15	15	—1
29½	20½	ITW	1	4.8	6	6	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	15⅝	ImpICp	1.20	7.9	3	76	16	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
33¼	18	INCO	.60	3.1	12	572	22½	19⅝	19⅝	—3½
10	6	IncCap				5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
10⅜	8⅛	IncCCI	1.02e	11.		13	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
76¼	48	IndiM	pf7.76	15.		z500	51	50	51	+3
82½	68	IndiM	pf8.68	14.		z140	62	61	62	+1⅝
109½	86	IndiM pf	12	14.		z100	86½	86½	86½	
22½	13⅝	IndiM	pf2.15	14.		19	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+1
23	14½	IndiM	pf2.25	15.		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
30⅝	24	IndiGas	2.60	11.	4	18	23⅝	d23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
24	17	IndIPL	2.24	13.	5	127	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
21⅝	15⅝	IndNatl	1.60	10.	4	41	16⅛	d15½	15⅝	
39⅛	16⅝	Inexco	.20	.8	17	802	27⅛	25½	25½	—3⅛
62⅞	46⅞	IngerR	3.32	6.8	7	212	49⅞	49	49	— ⅜
38	29⅝	IngR pf	2.35	7.8		19	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅜	IngrTec	.54	4.2	11	22	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
40⅝	29	InldStl	2.80	10.	4	251	28⅛	d28½	28⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Insilco	.94b	9.2	5	103	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17½	13⅛	Insilc	pf1.25	9.3		3	13½	d13⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	InstInvTr				157	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	16	Integon	.48	2.7	7	258	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
21½	14	ItcpSe	1.92a	13.		43	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
42⅜	36¼	Interco	2.64	7.3	5	74	36⅝	36¼	36¼	—1
92	82	Inter pf	7.75	9.6		29	82	d81	81	—1
34⅝	26	IntDiv			5	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	22⅞	Intrlk	2.20	9.6	3	15	22⅞	23	23	— ⅛
16⅝	10	IntAlum	.60	6.0	4	51	10½	d 9⅞	10	— ⅛
88	57⅝	IBM s	2.44	4.6	16	6300	54⅝	d52⅛	52⅝	—3⅛
23½	16⅝	IntFlav	.80	4.7	10	163	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
45½	26½	IntHarv	2.50	9.4	3	567	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
61½	43⅛	IntMin	3.48	7.3	6	422	49⅞	47½	47½	—2
23⅜	13⅝	IntMult	1.20	9.1	4	41	13⅝	d13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
47⅝	32¼	IntPapr	2.40	7.8	4	2363	32	d30⅝	30⅝	—2⅛
30⅝	11¼	IntRectf	.32	1.7	6	122	20⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅝
30⅝	23½	IntTT	2.40	10.	7	1980	23½	d23	23	—1⅛
51	39	IntTT pfJ	4	10.		120	38½	d38½	38½	— ½
50	37⅝	IntTT pfK	4	11.		49	37⅝	d36⅛	36⅛	—1⅛
56½	40½	IntTT pfO	5	12.		8	40½	40½	40½	— ½
38⅛	29⅝	IntTT	pf2.25	7.8		3	29	d29	29	—1
53⅛	38⅝	IntTT	pf4.50	11.		8	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	16½	Intrpce	1.40	7.2	4	31	20⅛	19⅛	19½	—1
40	26⅝	IntpGp	1.60b	5.9	6	214	27⅝	27	27	— ½
15⅝	10⅛	IntstPw	1.56	14.	6	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	16½	InPw	pf2.28	14.		z100	16	d16	16	—1
30⅝	17⅝	IowaBf	s.60	2.5	5	406	25	24	24	—1
15¼	11	IowaEl	1.60	15.	5	37	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
21	15½	IowllG	2.10	14.	5	20	15⅝	d15⅝	15½	
22⅛	16⅝	IowaPS	2.20	13.	6	34	17	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
26	18⅝	IowaRs	2.52	13.	5	26	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	IpcoCp	.12	3.2	13	230	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
38½	30	IrvgBk	2.72	8.9	4	68	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
35⅝	19⅛	ItekCp			10	391	20⅛	d16⅝	16⅝	—3⅝
23¼	2⅛	ItelCp				1531	2⅛	d 1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	2⅛	Itel pf				142	2⅛	d 2	2	— ⅜
		— J—J—J —								
27½	19½	JmesF	1.40	7.2	7	29	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
25½	15⅝	JameRv	n.48	3.2	4	39	15⅛	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	8⅛	Jamsw	.12	1.6	3	41	8	d 7½	7⅝	— ⅛
10½	7	JapnF	1.32e	19.		125	7⅛	d 6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
38	22⅛	JeffPilt	1.20	5.1	5	58	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
38½	25	JerCpf	4	16.		z20	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
91	56	JerC pf	9.36	17.		z100	56	56	56	
83	48	JerC pf	8.12	16.		z100	49½	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	JewelC	1.68	7.4	5	329	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Jewelcor			9	135	3⅛	d 2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	19	JhnMan	1.92	10.	4	292	19⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
64⅛	42½	JnMn	pf5.40	13.		9	43	42½	43	— ½
81⅛	64⅝	JohnJn	2	3.0	12	279	67⅝	66⅝	67⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	JohnEF			17	131	8⅛	8½	8½	
33	22⅛	JohnCn	1.20	5.3	7	85	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
40	27½	JohnC pf	2	7.4		2	27	d27	27	— ½
15⅜	7	JonLgn	.60	8.3	7	75	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24½	17½	Jostens	1	5.6	7	332	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
37⅛	26⅜	JoyMfg	1.72	6.3	7	40	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
		— K—K—K —								
57	30½	KLM	3.49e	12.		3	29	d28⅝	28⅝	—2⅛
28⅛	17⅛	K mart	.84	4.7	6	1409	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅝	KaisrAl	1.20	7.7	3	520	18	d15⅝	15⅝	—2⅜
25⅝	16⅛	KaisCe	1.40	8.4	3	136	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
23⅞	13⅝	KaiC pf	1.37	9.8		5	14	d13⅝	14	+ ⅛
34	24⅛	KaisrSt				557	32⅛	31⅜	31⅜	—1⅜
18⅝	6	KaneMil	.28	3.7	25	30	8	7½	7½	— ½
30	13⅛	Kaneb	.80	4.2	9	431	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅝
27⅛	18⅛	KCtyPL	2.66	14.	6	116	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
40	29⅛	KCPL	pf3.80	13.		z100	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
23½	15	KCPL	pf2.20	15.	1	30	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅛	KCPL	pf2.33	15.		5	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	21	KCSoln	1.10	4.0	5	84	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—2
19	13	KanGE	1.94	15.	7	96	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
28	17⅛	KanNb	1.48	7.6	7	145	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
20⅛	14⅝	KanPLt	2.04	14.	5	71	14⅛	d14½	14½	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	KaPL	pf2.23	14.		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅜	Katyind			3	409	9⅛	8¼	8⅛	—1⅛
37⅛	18⅛	Katy	pf1.46	6.3		31	24⅛	23	23	—3
13⅞	7⅛	KaufBr	.24	3.6	4	750	7⅜	d 6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅛	Keene	.68	3.4	5	118	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Keller	.30	4.1	5	60	7⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	Kellogg	1.32	8.3	7	124	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	Kellwd	.80	9.6		32	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	KenilRty	.10e	.4	69	90	29⅛	27⅛	27½	—2
25⅛	20½	Kennmt s			7	61	23⅛	21⅝	21⅞	—1⅛
44⅞	21⅛	Kennecl	1.40	6.3	6	1117	26⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—3⅜
21⅞	15½	KyUtil	2.12	14.	8	50	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	KerrGls	.44	5.8	6	70	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19½	12⅝	KerrG	pf1.70	12.		5	13⅛	d13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
78⅛	46	KerrM	1.80	3.4	9	780	57⅛	52⅛	52⅛	—5⅛
17⅛	7⅜	KeysCon				41	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
29½	17	Keystnt	s.48	2.1	12	36	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	28⅛	KiddeW	1.80	6.0	4	232	31	30	30	—1
51½	37½	Kidde prB	4	9.8		3	41	41	41	+1
30	21⅛	Kidde	pr1.64	6.8		64	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
48½	39½	KimbCl	3.20	8.0	6	144	40½	40	40	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	KingDSt	.90	9.0	5	226	10	10	10	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅝	Kirsch	1.32	8.8	5	100	15⅛	d15	15	— ⅛
26½	19⅝	KnigtRd	.78	3.6	7	80	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Koehrin	1.19	6.7	4	78	17⅛	d16½	16½	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Koger	n1.20	6.5	23	74	19	d18⅛	18½	— ⅛
24	18	Kollmr	s.40	2.5	9	168	16	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Kopprs	1.40	5.8	7	144	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
50⅛	35⅝	Kraft	3.20	8.1	6	85	39⅛	d38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
13½	5⅛	Kroehlr				32	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
27	15	Kroger	s1.36	9.2	5	281	15⅛	d14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15½	8⅛	Kuhlm	.80	9.4	5	11	8⅛	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15	9⅛	Kysor	.88	9.3	3	53	9⅛	d 8⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
14⅛	7	LFE	.12r	1.7	7	72	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅛	LITCO	1	6.6	7	44	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	
5⅛	2	LLCCp			41	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	8	LLCCp pf				7	9	9	9	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	LTV			2	1959	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1⅛
21½	11⅛	LTVA	.36t	2.6		5	14	14	14	— ⅛
57	43⅛	LTV pf	5	12.		1	41	d41	41	—1⅛
14⅛	6⅛	LTV pf I				14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
39	22⅝	LTV pf	2.60	10.		43	25⅛	25	25	—1⅛
12⅛	8⅛	LQuint	1.11t	13.	9	46	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅝	LacGas	1.86	12.	4	65	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
19½	10⅛	LamsSe	s.80	8.4	3	93	10⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
22½	11⅛	LaneBry	1	7.6	6	33	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	18⅛	Laniers	.44	2.3	10	49	21⅛	20	20	— ⅛
15	9⅛	LawtCh	.40	4.1	10	156	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
29	15⅛	LearPet	s.12	.8	13	349	16⅛	d14⅛	14⅛	—2⅛
29½	17⅛	LearSg	1.04	5.3	4	115	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1
24½	18⅛	LswyTrn	1.20	6.6	5	175	20⅛	18⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
24⅛	17½	LeeEnt	.84	4.8	6	20	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
15⅛	10	LegPlat	n.48	4.4	6	12	11	11	11	
2	1⅛	LehValInd				25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14	9⅛	Lehmn	1.67e	16.		158	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13	Lennar	s.32	2.2	3	91	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
29⅛	20⅛	Lenox	1.48	6.9	6	27	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
8⅛	6	LesFay	.48	8.0	7	23	6	6	6	— ⅛
22⅛	16	LevFdC			6	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	LevFIn	.75a	5.7		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	32⅛	LeviStr	s1.10	3.3	7	444	35	33½	33½	—2
29⅛	17⅛	LevitzF	1	5.2	4	178	19½	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	21	LOF	2.20a	11.	4	75	20⅛	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	43⅛	LOF pf	4.75	11.		2	44	d43⅛	43⅛	—1½
22⅛	13	LibtyCa	s.60	5.1	5	44	13⅛	d11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
26	15	Lilemk	.48	2.5	9	84	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
42	29⅛	Liggel	2.50	7.2	7	133	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—1⅛
63⅛	45⅛	LillyEli	2.10	4.6	10	814	47	46	46⅛	— ⅛
48	35⅛	LincNt	2.80	8.4	5	105	35	d33⅛	33⅛	—3⅛
18⅛	13⅛	LincPl	1.80a	13.		16	14	14	14	
8⅛	5⅛	Lionel	.16	3.1	4	338	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	22½	Litton	1b	2.3	6	1603	44	42⅛	42⅛	—1⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Litton pf	2	12.		12	16⅛	d16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	18⅛	Lockhd			11	839	25	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
45	23⅛	Loctite	.56	2.0	10	555	29⅛	28	28	—1½
73⅛	42⅛	Loews	1.28	2.2	3	155	56⅛	53⅛	54⅛	—3⅛
18⅛	10⅛	LomFn	1	9.4	5	147	11⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21	14	LomMt	2.36e	17.	6	168	14⅛	d13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	21⅛	LnStar	1.65	7.2	4	179	23½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	LILCo	1.78	13.	6	181	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25¼	16	LIL pfP	2.43	15.		10	16½	16	16	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	LIL pfQ	2.47	13.		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
33	22¼	LongDr	.74	3.3	9	31	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
25	23⅛	Loral s			13	234	24⅛	d22⅛	24	— ⅛
57⅛	26⅛	LaLand	1.80	6.0	7	4724	35	29⅛	29⅛	—6⅛
27½	19	LaPac	.60b	3.2	5	363	19⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
22⅛	14⅛	LouvGs	2.06	14.	7	104	14⅛	d14½	14⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Lowenst				25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13½	Lowes n	.60	4.4	7	35	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
64½	42½	Lubrzl	1.80	3.5	11	106	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	LuckyS	1.12	8.0	7	187	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Ludlow	.80	8.6	5	108	9⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	Lukens	.96	7.5	9	79	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	13½	LynCSys	.40	2.5	11	65	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
41⅛	19⅛	MACOM	.20	.6	21	122	32⅛	32½	32⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	37⅛	MCA	1.50	3.4	7	205	46	44⅛	44⅛	—1⅛
15⅛	10⅛	MEI	.44	4.3	5	233	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	16½	MGIC	1.12	6.9	5	1094	16⅛	d16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24	14⅛	MacAF	1	4.2	6	88	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	MacDn	.40	7.4	5	27	5⅛	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Mackie	.52	9.7	3	128	5⅛	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	22⅛	MB Ltd g	n1.40a			22	22⅛	d22	22	— ⅛
21⅛	12	Macmill	.82	6.8	7	1065	12⅛	d11⅛	12	— ⅛
57	35	Macy	2.25	4.9	5	120	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
49	34	Macy pf	4.25	12.		z70	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+1⅛
20⅛	13⅛	MdsFd	2.45e	14.		252	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	MagicCf	.60	9.4	4	148	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	26⅛	MalonH	1.12	4.0	9	21	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
20⅛	11½	MgtAst n			5	274	11⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	—1⅛
11½	5⅛	Manhin	.30b	4.9	3	49	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	ManhLf	.32	6.2	7	118	5⅛	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ½
37⅛	26⅛	MfrHan	2.52	9.1	4	478	27⅛	d26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	26⅛	MAPCO	1.60	4.9	8	1270	35⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅛
73⅛	34⅛	MarOil	s1.80	3.4	11	645	54	52⅛	52⅛	—2
27⅛	13	MarMid	.80	6.3	4	242	13	d12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16	12⅛	MarMd wd				29	13	d12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	MarionL	.64	5.6	14	482	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	MarkCN	.36	2.4	9	67	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	12½	Mark	pf1.20	8.3		14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
26¼	19	Marley	1	5.1	5	133	19⅛	19	19½	
24	12⅛	Marriot	.20	1.1	9	2041	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
72⅛	54⅛	MrshM	3.60	6.7	9	29	54½	d53⅛	53⅛	—1⅛
25⅛	13⅛	MrshF	1.24	9.7	7	218	13⅛	d12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	32⅛	MartM	2.12	5.2	6	340	41⅛	40⅛	41	— ⅛
34	12	MaryK	.40	2.5	9	78	25	24	24	—1⅛
31⅛	17⅛	Md Cup	.64	3.1	6	59	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
27½	20⅛	Masco	.60	3.0	7	217	20⅛	d19⅛	20	—1
30⅛	21⅛	Masonit	1.32	6.5	6	347	21⅛	d20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
14⅛	10⅛	MassM	1.44e	12.	7	21	11⅛	11	11⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	MasseyF				203	8⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17½	12	MasCo	1.72	14.		2	12½	12½	12½	
11⅛	8⅛	Masinc	1.16	13.		15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
34⅛	25⅛	MatsuE	.35e	1.4	8	34	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Mattel	.20	4.4	5	488	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Mattel wt				175	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	20	Mattl	pf2.50	13.		12	20⅛	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	MayDS		8.4	5	346	19	d18⅛	18⅛	—1
25⅛	15⅛	MayerO	1.10	6.9	6	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
4⅛	3	MaysJW			4	22	3	d 2⅞	[illegible]	
28⅛	21½	Maytg	1.80a	8.3	6	167	22⅛	21⅛	[illegible]	
34½	15⅛	McDrm	1.40	7.0	34	905	21⅛	20⅛	[illegible]	
38⅛	22⅛	McDr	pf2.20	9.2		29	25⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	
29⅛	18	McDr	pf2.60	14.		7	19	18⅛	[illegible]	
51⅛	34⅛	McDnld	.56	1.5	8	228	37⅛	37⅛	[illegible]	
52⅛	30	McDonD	.96	2.5	7	574	38⅛	37⅛	[illegible]	
32⅛	23	McDonh	1.32	5.7	4	9	23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	
31⅛	22⅛	McGEd	1.80	8.6	5	313	22⅛	d21	[illegible]	
31	23⅛	McGH	1.52	6.3	8	35	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
89	33⅛	McIntyr g				394	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14½	8⅛	McLean	.44	7.4		24	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13⅛	6⅛	McLoul			4	31	7	d 6⅛	[illegible]	
58	16⅛	McMorO	.10	[illegible]						
20½	12⅛	McNeil	.80	7.8	7	34	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25⅛	20⅛	Mead	1.82	8.5	4	28	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	
28⅛	27⅛	Measrx	.50	2.0	9	142	[illegible]			
72⅛	37⅛	Medtrn	.40	1.1	13	301	[illegible]			
31½	23½	Melville	1.60	6.2	8	200	25⅛	[illegible]		
28	11⅛	Memorex			3	442	[illegible]			
41	31⅛	MercSt	1	3.3	4	1	31⅛	[illegible]		
29⅛	19⅛	MerTx	s1.32	6.9	5	10	19	[illegible]		
79⅛	58⅛	Merck	2.30	3.7	12	463	62	[illegible]		
41⅛	27⅛	Merdith	1.32	4.1	5	75	33⅛	[illegible]		
24⅛	16⅛	MerrLy	.56	3.5	5	2770	16⅛	d15⅛	[illegible]	
70⅛	34⅛	MesaPet n				2284	48	[illegible]		
42⅛	27⅛	MesaRoy	n.12e	.4		929	31	[illegible]		
18⅛	13⅛	Mesab	1.40e	10.	9	27	13⅛	[illegible]		
21⅛	14⅛	Mesta			8	14	d13⅛	[illegible]		
27⅛	14½	MGM	.60b	3.9	6	439	14⅛	[illegible]		
74½	51⅛	Metrmn	3.30	5.4	7	10	61	[illegible]		
37⅛	23⅛	MtE	pfC3.90	16.		z50	24	[illegible]		
61	47½	MtE pf	8.32	18.		z90	47	d46	[illegible]	
15⅛	11½	MchGs	1.30b	11.	9	5	11⅛	[illegible]		
28⅛	20⅛	MhWt pf		12.		4	21⅛	[illegible]		
22⅛	16	MdCTel	1.68	9.8	6	24	17⅛	[illegible]		
16⅛	18⅛	MidSUt	1.58	15.	5	2798	10⅛	[illegible]		
4⅛	2	MidlndM				3	9	[illegible]		
38½	18	MidRos	1.20	5.7	6	73	23⅛	[illegible]		
29⅛	17	MillerW	1.26	7.2	6	476	17	d16⅛	[illegible]	
41⅛	22⅛	MiltBrd	1.20	4.3	6	67	29⅛	[illegible]		
27⅛	16⅛	MnRay		1.8	15	27	[illegible]			
25⅛	17⅛	MinnGs	1.94	11.	4	7	18⅛	[illegible]		
60⅛	46⅛	MMM	2.80	5.9	9	963	48⅛	[illegible]		
21⅛	15	MinPL	2.04	13.	5	24	15⅛	[illegible]		
15⅛	10⅛	MirroCp	.96	8.2	6	14	11⅛	[illegible]		
23⅛	24⅛	Missnl	s.80	3.1	4	49	25⅛	[illegible]		
62⅛	45⅛	MPacC	3	5.6	5	155	53⅛	[illegible]		
13⅛	9⅛	MoPSv	1b	10.	6	17	10	[illegible]		
23⅛	16	MoPS	pf2.44	15.		2	[illegible]			
89½	36⅛	Mobil	s 3	5.2	6	8482	61⅛	[illegible]		
2⅛	1⅛	MobilH				13	[illegible]			
15⅛	9⅛	MdMer	.20	2.0	5	134	10⅛	[illegible]		
14⅛	7⅛	Mohasco	.90	11.	7	77	8⅛	[illegible]		
20⅛	9⅛	MohkDta			8	648	[illegible]			
14⅛	10⅛	MohkR	1.20	11.	7	10	11⅛	[illegible]		
32⅛	14⅛	Monarch	s7.20a	5.5	4	27	22⅛	[illegible]		
50⅛	33	Monsar	.45a	2.0	4	109	34½	[illegible]		
62⅛	46⅛	Monsan	3.40	7.3	5	256	48⅛	[illegible]		
22⅛	16	MonDU	1.80	11.	6	172	17⅛	[illegible]		
24⅛	19⅛	MonPw	2.12	11.	7	163	19⅛	[illegible]		
20⅛	14⅛	MonSt	1.80a	12.		29	14⅛	[illegible]		
9⅛	6⅛	MONY	1.10e	16.	7	44	7	d 6⅛	[illegible]	
58	27	MoorM	1.12	3.1	5	103	38⅛	36	[illegible]	
54⅛	39⅛	Morgan	2.80	6.8	6	405	41⅛	40⅛	[illegible]	
47½	23⅛	MorKn	1.88	5.2	6	24	37	[illegible]		
19	10⅛	MorseSh	.72	7.1	4	232	10½	d10	[illegible]	
8⅛	5⅛	MtgTrAm			7	164	6⅛	[illegible]		
34⅛	22⅛	MorNor	1.40	6.2	6	19	22⅛	[illegible]		
63⅛	38	Motrola	1.40	3.0	10	501	49	[illegible]		
39½	24½	MtFuel	2.36	8.2	8	304	31	[illegible]		
26⅛	19	MtStTel	2.32	12.	6	26	20½	[illegible]		
12⅛	6⅛	Munford			6	213	6⅛	d 5⅛	[illegible]	
7⅛	4⅛	Munsig	pf.40	9.4		35	4⅛	d 4⅛	[illegible]	
17	12½	Munsng	1.20	8.4	13	12	14	14	[illegible]	
15⅛	12⅛	MurphC	1.28	11.	9	39	12⅛	d12⅛	[illegible]	
123	46	MurpOil	1.50	2.0	21	366	78	76	[illegible]	
23⅛	16¼	MurryO	1.20	7.2	5	3	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	
14⅛	10½	MutOm	1.44	14.		24	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]	
14⅛	9⅛	MyersL	.60	6.8	5	84	9⅛	d 8⅛	[illegible]	
		— N—N—N —								
24⅛	15⅛	NCH	.72	3.6	9	40	20⅛	20⅛	[illegible]	
14⅛	10	NCNB n	.72	6.9	4	256	10½	10⅛	[illegible]	
81½	55⅛	NCR	2	3.6	6	1425	58½	d55	[illegible]	
44⅛	27	NLInd	1.20	3.6	10	1261	34⅛	33⅛	[illegible]	
37	18	NLT	1.32	8.2	4	1153	17⅛	d16⅛	[illegible]	
10	5	NVF	.77t	17.	6	925	5⅛	d 4⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	19⅛	Nabisco	1.62	8.3	6	196	19⅛	19⅛	[illegible]	
35⅛	27⅛	Nalco	1.60	5.4	9	183	29⅛	29⅛	[illegible]	
14⅛	9⅛	Napco	.24	2.1	6	80	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	
15⅛	12⅛	NapleFdl				24	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]	
20⅛	10⅛	Narco	.48	4.0	6	981	12	11⅛	[illegible]	
34⅛	20⅛	Nashua	1.50	7.2	4	87	21	20⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	16⅛	NatCan	.80	5.4	3	57	16⅛	d15⅛	[illegible]	
15⅛	10	NtCtyL	.40	4.3	10	219	13⅛	13	[illegible]	
35⅛	22½	NtDetr	2	8.6	4	48	23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	
32⅛	20⅛	NatDist	2	8.9	6	371	23⅛	22⅛	[illegible]	
31	21⅛	NatFG	2.54	12.	4	21	21⅛	d21⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	16⅛	NatGyp	1.40	8.8	7	102	17	16⅛	[illegible]	
3⅛	1⅛	NatHom				52	2	2	[illegible]	
26⅛	8⅛	NtLibty	.32	1.1	9	252	17⅛	16	[illegible]	
29⅛	16⅛	NMdCr	s.80	3.8	10	342	23⅛	22⅛	[illegible]	
32	12⅛	NMedEnt	.60	2.3	12	707	27	25⅛	[illegible]	
18⅛	10⅛	NMines	.36	4.1	15	35	10	d 9⅛	[illegible]	
18⅛	15⅛	NtPrest	1.50	8.8	5	46	17⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	
29⅛	18⅛	NtSemi	s		9	1792	19⅛	d18⅛	[illegible]	
21⅛	15⅛	NtSvIn	1.24	7.5	5	58	17⅛	16½	[illegible]	
21⅛	13⅛	NStand	1.24	8.8	6	10	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
35½	25⅛	NatStl	2.70	9.4	4	77	28⅛	28	[illegible]	
5⅛	3⅛	NatTea			5	36	3⅛	d 3⅛	[illegible]	
44⅛	28⅛	Natoms	1.30	4.5	5	1206	30½	29	[illegible]	
65⅛	46⅛	Natom	pf 4	8.1		71	49⅛	48	[illegible]	
22⅛	17⅛	NevPw	s2.32	12.	6	82	18⅛	18	[illegible]	
16⅛	11	NevP	pf1.60	14.		z250	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	
22⅛	17	NevP	pf2.30	14.		z120	16½	d16⅛	[illegible]	
19⅛	13⅛	NevP	pf1.95	14.		19	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]	
23½	17⅛	NEngEl	2.36	13.	5	54	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]	
34⅛	17½	NENuel	s.36	1.3	14	307	22⅛	[illegible]		
34⅛	28⅛	NEngT	3.48	12.	4	14	29	[illegible]		
18⅛	12⅛	NYSEG	2.36	15.	5	89	13⅛	[illegible]		
37½	26	NYS pf	3.75	14.		z230	26	[illegible]		
4⅛	2⅛	Newcrp				78	2½	2⅛	[illegible]	
19⅛	7⅛	Newell	s.80	10.	3	15	7⅛	[illegible]		
40⅛	22⅛	Newmt	1.30a	3.9	5	1336	36⅛	33⅛	[illegible]	
37⅛	10⅛	Newpark	.20	1.2	12	340	17⅛	[illegible]		
14⅛	10⅛	NiagMP	1.44	13.	6	172	11	10⅛	[illegible]	
34½	22	NiaMot	pf3.40	15.		z320	23½	23½	[illegible]	
40⅛	29	NiaMot	pf4.10	14.		z100	29	29	[illegible]	
52½	38	NiaMot	pf5.25	14.		z30	37½	d37½	[illegible]	
60⅛	47	NiaMot	pf6.10	13.		z30	46⅛	d46⅛	[illegible]	
100⅛	78⅛	NiaMot	pf10.40	13.		aP	78⅛	78⅛	[illegible]	
27⅛	10⅛	NiagSh	1.95e	14.		32	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]	
35⅛	27⅛	NICOR	2.48	9.3	6	78	28	d27⅛	[illegible]	
34⅛	27⅛	NorfWn	2.28	9.1	4	406	25	24⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	17⅛	Norlin	1.40	8.2	6	46	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]	
28⅛	18⅛	Norris	1.46	8.5	5	89	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]	
49⅛	27	NACoal	.64	2.1	8	37	32	30	[illegible]	
5⅛	2⅛	NoAMtg				6	2⅛	2⅛	[illegible]	
32	24	NoAPhil	1.70	7.3	4	26	24⅛	d23⅛	[illegible]	
10⅛	7⅛	NeastUt	1.16	14.	6	160	8	7⅛	[illegible]	
21⅛	9⅛	NCntSL	.70	7.5	3	16	9⅛	d 9⅛	[illegible]	
14⅛	10⅛	NIndPS	1.50	13.	6	86	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	
65	39⅛	NorNGs	3	5.9	7	154	53⅛	50⅛	[illegible]	
107½	71⅛	NoNG	pf6.48	9.2		z40	71⅛	71⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	18	NoStPw	2.28	12.	6	51	19⅛	18⅛	[illegible]	
37	28	NSPw	pf3.60	13.		z140	28	d27⅛	[illegible]	
46	34	NSPw	pf4.08	12.		z200	37	d31	[illegible]	
46⅛	34⅛	NSPw	pf4.11	13.		z40	33⅛	d32⅛	[illegible]	
77	57	NSPw	pf6.80	12.		z10	58	58	[illegible]	

(Continued on Page 9)

How Big a Summer Rally In New York?

Sharp Corrections Create New Power

DATA GENERAL
DIGITAL EQUIPMENT
HEWLETT PACKARD
LOGICON
PERKIN ELMER
PRIME COMPUTER
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MAR. 27, 1980 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979-80 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE March 27	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '76, '77, '78	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 412	560	581 - 562	8	5.6	12.14c - 33.40c - 53.39c	1,500	Capital increased by free issue of one new share for four as of Feb. 18.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	177 - 125.80	158	159 - 157	9	5.4	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	80% acquisition made in Hill Samuel & Co. OHG Frankfurt.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	87.50 - 52	63	64.50 - 62.60	—	—	—5.56c - — - —	3,684	Parent company turnover in 1979 ex-taxes = 6,009 MF. (+ 6%).
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1540 - 445	1223	1310 - 1271	15	1.5	55.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c	17,729	Net profit 1979 F. 2,296 Millions against F. 906 Millions in 1978.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	387 - 303	320	325 - 321	4	4.9	54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c	2,193	Net profit for year ending September 30, '79 = 50.56 MF.
IMETAL	Mining	119 - 52	99.10	106 - 103	22	3.8	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Penarroya consolidated net profit 1979 should be F.F. 165 millions.
L'OREAL	Cosmetics	729 - 600	600	638 - 626	10	3.8	16.12c - 19.11c - 14.80c	3,940	Consolidated turnover 1979 = 6,583 MF. vs. 5,554 MF. in 1978 (+18.53%).
MATRA	Electronic	9570 - 4899	8550	8740 - 8620	15	1.1	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	1979 estimated net group profit F. 2.15 billion after tax provisions and amortization.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	483	489 - 481	15	2.2	12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06	3,158	Provisional consolidated turnover in 1979 = 2,300 MF. (+ 20%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 232	232	238 - 235.10	2	5.8	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c	12,312	Progressive Co-operation agreement for South America signed with Fiat-SPA.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	229 - 70.20	170.50	185 - 180.10	—	4.1	— - — - —	5,450	1979 turnover before tax, up 40% at 24,729,505,000 F.
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 414	441	462 - 450	11	4.5	47.86c - 44.23c - 41.73c	926	Group consol. turnover as of Nov. 30, 79 = 3,344 MF (+ 15.3%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	118.80	123.30 - 119	9	5.9	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	East Europe should represent 13% of total exports for 1979.
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	375.50 - 289.70	317	349.20 - 318.60	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Net profit 1979 Fl. 228 M. vs. Fl. 205 M. in 1978 on portfolio of Fl.4.2 billion.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 710	710	750 - 720	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c - —	310	Consolidated turnover for 1st half of business year 79-80—433.75 MF (+19.2%).
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	273 - 185	185	195 - 190	9	5.8	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,062	79 consolidated turnover (ex-taxes) — 29,912 MF vs. 22,848 MF in 78 (+31%).

(b) Tax credit not included. c. Consolidated.

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices March 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	69½	NSPw pf8.80	13.		z100	68	d68	68	—1½
	54	NSPw pf 7	14.		z3000	51	d51	51	—3
	31¾	NorTel g 1			462	31⅜	d31½	31⅜	— ½
	5⅝	Nthgate g			659	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅛
	27¾	Nortrp 1.80	4.3	7	423	45⅝	42	42¼	—4¼
	20⅝	NwstAirl .80	3.6	7	811	22⅜	22½	22½	— ¼
	18⅝	NwtBcp 1.32	7.2	4	395	19	d18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
	17	NwtEn s1.30	5.7	5	269	23⅝	23	23	—1
	27	Nwtind 2.05	8.3	4	559	26⅝	d24⅜	24⅝	—2¼
	7⅝	NwMLf .1e	14.	7	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
	24¼	NwStW 1.80	7.4	5	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
	25⅝	Norton 1.60	5.2	6	276	33	31	31	—2⅝
	11⅜	NorSim 1.04	9.0	5	505	11¾	d11¼	11½	
	25½	Nucor s .44	1.4	5	220	34½	31⅝	31⅝	—3⅛
		— O—O—O —							
	28	OKC 1.20	2.9	6	126	44½	41	41	—4⅛
	24⅛	Oakind .40	1.4	18	311	29¼	27¾	28	—1⅜
	15¼	OakiteP 1.28	8.0	7	8	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
	18	OcciPet 1.50	7.6	3	5118	22⅛	19⅛	19⅝	—3
	5⅝	OcciPet wt			1100	6⅝	d 4⅝	4⅞	—2⅛
	29½	OcciP pf2.16	6.5		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	—3⅛
	60⅛	OcciP pf3.60	5.1		4	70⅞	70⅜	70⅞	—3⅛
	59	OcciP pf 4	5.8		10	69⅛	69	69⅛	—3⅞
	16⅜	OcciP pf2.50	14.		33	17¼	17	17¼	
	14	OcciP pf2.12	15.		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	15⅛	OcciP pf2.30	15.		12	15⅞	15¼	15½	— ⅜
	81¼	ODECO n1.50	1.9	19	218	81	d80¼	80⅞	—1⅜
	28⅜	Ogden 2	7.1	4	37	29⅛	d28⅛	28⅛	—1⅛
	44	Ogdn pf 1.87	4.3		1	43	d43	43	—1
	11⅞	OhioEd 1.76	15.	7	266	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
	28¼	OhEd pf4.40	16.		z120	28⅜	d28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
	60⅛	OhEd pf8.20	16.		z50	59½	d59½	59½	—1½
	12½	OhEd pf1.80	14.		6	13⅛	13	13	
	84	OhE pf10.75	13.		z50	84	d83½	83½	— ½
	51½	OhP pf7.60	14.		z100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+1⅛
	95	OhP pfA 14	14.		z20	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅜
	94½	OhP pfF 14	14.		z280	98	98	98	
	11⅛	OklaGE 1.60	14.	9	123	11¾	d11½	11⅜	
	6⅝	OklGE pf.80	12.		z400	7½	6⅝	6⅝	
	18	OklaNG 1.80	10.	13	75	18	d17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	15⅛	Olin 1	7.1	5	454	15	d14	14	—1⅛
	27⅛	Omark 1.44	4.8	4	59	30⅛	30	30	— ¾
	12	Oneida s.60	5.6	4	42	12½	d10⅝	10⅝	—1⅜
	9	Opelika .84	9.3	4	6	9	9	9	— ⅛
	10⅝	OranRk 1.56	14.	6	43	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
		Orange			112	4⅝	d 4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
	8⅜	OrionC .40	4.8	4	122	8¾	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
18⅞	10⅛	OutbM .70	6.8	9	107	10⅝	d10	10⅛	+ ⅜
25½	13½	OutletCo 1	7.4	6	41	13⅝	13½	13½	
	13½	OverthDr 1	7.3	5	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
25½	17¾	OvrnTr 1.24	6.9	3	19	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
21⅜	18⅝	OvShp s .50	2.9	5	151	18⅝	d17½	17½	—1⅛
31	22¼	OwenC 1.20	5.3	6	723	23	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	OwenIll 1.40	7.7	4	625	21⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—3⅛
	55	Ownll pf4.75	7.9		5	63	60	60	—5
12¼	9	Oxirdin .76	8.4	4	13	9	9	9	— ⅜
		— P—Q —							
25⅝	16	PHH Gp .80	4.2	7	33	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
12⅝		PNBMt 1.08e	16.		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34¼	26⅛	PPG 2	7.5	4	146	26½	26¼	26½	
23½	21⅛	PSA n		3	343	22⅛	d20¼	20¼	—2⅝
12⅝	9⅛	PacAS 1.28	13.		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24¼	20	PacGE 2.60	13.	5	684	20	d19½	19½	— ⅝
23⅞	17¼	PacLtg 2.24	13.	5	133	17⅝	d17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
57	40½	PacLm 2.40	5.9	10	75	42	41	41	— ¾
20	14½	PNwTel 1.64	12.	6	13	14⅝	d14¼	14¼	— ⅜
22⅝	16⅝	PacPw 2.04	12.	7	201	16⅝	d16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
17⅝	9⅜	PacScie .50	4.3	6	53	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
15¼	11	PacTT 1.40	12.	6	78	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	14½	PacTin 1	5.6	8	11	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
16⅜	8⅛	PaineW .44	5.5	2	364	9⅝	d 8	8	—1⅛
19⅝	10⅝	PalW pf1.30	12.		63	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.28	8.5	4	142	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Pamida		8	112	3	d 2⅜	2⅜	— ½
8	4	PanAm		4	2716	4⅛	d 3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
72	46¼	PanEP 3.48	6.1	7	369	57⅝	57	57	—1½
24¼	14⅛	PapcR 1.25b	8.9	5	105	14⅛	d14	14	— ½
25⅝	13⅝	Pargas 1.16	6.9	5	174	18¼	16½	16¾	—1½
49¼	21⅝	ParkDrl .24	.7	13	335	36⅝	34½	34½	—3¼
32¼	24¼	ParHan 1.20	4.8	7	136	25⅜	25	25	—1⅛
25½	11½	PatPtl			510	13⅛	d10⅝	10⅝	—3
26	15⅛	Pavlsnw .40	3.9	5	3	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
29⅜	18⅝	Peabdy .32b	1.5	8	118	21⅞	20⅝	21	— ⅞
19½	7⅛	Pengo		38	148	11½	10¼	10¼	—1⅜
26⅛	16	PenCen		6	575	16⅝	d14⅝	14⅝	—2⅛
12⅞	9⅞	PenCn prA			4	11⅞	11½	11½	— ½
7⅛	4⅝	PenCn prB			509	4⅝	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ¾
50½	40⅛	PenCn pr			190	40½	d38½	38½	—2½
4¼	2⅛	PenDix		4	107	2⅜	d 2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12¼	6⅛	PennCp n.16	2.7	4	812	6⅛	d 5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
33¾	19⅝	Penney 1.84	8.9	6	201	21⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
21	14½	PaPL 2.12	14.	5	284	15	14½	14⅞	— ⅜
92	61¾	PaPL pf8.40	14.		z110	62⅝	62½	62½	
84½	56½	PaPL pf8.40	15.		z110	57	57	57	
85	81½	PaPL pf9.24	11.		z50	80½	d80½	80½	—1
	90	PaPL pf 13	15.		z160	89¾	d89	89	—1
81	56¼	PaPL pf 8	14.		z20	56¼	56¼	56¼	
86	57	PaPL pf8.70	15.		z70	58¼	58	58	—1
35⅝	25⅝	Penwlt 2.20	8.5	5	59	26¼	25⅝	26	— ⅝
54¾	34¼	Pennzol s 2	6.4	7	1191	35⅜	d30⅝	31¼	—5¼
16	9⅛	PeopDr .28	2.4	6	22	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
56	31⅝	PeopEn 3	7.6	7	106	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
28½	20	PepsiCo 1.14	5.6	7	990	20¾	20	20¼	+ ¼
47¼	26¼	PerkinE .72	2.0	12	256	37½	36½	36¾	— ⅝
38	23¼	Petrie 1.40	6.0	7	117	24	23½	23½	— ½
40½	22⅜	Petroln s.64	2.2	11	240	30⅞	28½	28⅜	—2
37⅜	23	PetRs 3.29e	12.		29	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅝
34¾	21	PetRs pf1.75	7.3		3	24½	24	24	— ¾
41⅜	29	Pfizer 1.44	4.3	10	748	34⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+ ¼
48¼	22¼	PhelpD 1.40	5.5	5	742	28	W 25	25¼	—
17	11⅝	PhilaEl 1.80	15.	7	339	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
43	29	PhilE pf4.40	15.		z20	29	29	29	—1¼
96½	66	PhilE pf9.50	15.		z30	66	d65	65	—1
79⅝	47	PhilE pf7.80	16.		z80	49¼	48	49¼	+2¼
42⅝	23	PhilSub 1.24	4.4	9	89	30½	28⅝	28⅞	—2
38⅜	29⅛	PhilMr s1.60	5.0	8	1424	32⅞	32	32¼	— ½
6½	4	Phillnd .32	7.8	4	157	4⅛	4	4⅛	
10¾	8⅛	Phillnd pf 1	11.		5	9	9	9	
61⅛	33½	PhilPet 1.80	4.6	7	1933	40⅝	39½	39½	—2⅛
17⅛	10	PhlVH .60	5.6	4	108	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
20	10⅝	PiedAvi .24	2.2	3	94	12	10⅞	11	—1
22	15⅛	PieNG 1.56a	9.6	5	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	27⅞	Pilsbry 1.72	6.2	7	45	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
49½	23⅜	Pioner s1.40	4.4	9	431	35⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—4⅛
22⅛	13⅜	PionrEl .25e	1.9	8	7	13⅝	d13⅛	13⅛	—1⅜
37¼	23⅝	PitnyB 1.40	4.9	7	272	29⅛	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅜
37⅜	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	7.3		151	29⅝	29	29	—1
30⅝	19½	Pittstn 1.20	6.2	13	691	20⅝	19½	19½	—1
8½	5	PlanRsc		7	252	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
22¼	14	Plantrn .16	1.1	10	32	14½	14	14¼	— ½
24⅝	12	Playboy .12	1.1	10	235	12½	d10½	10⅝	—2⅛
33½	20⅝	Plessey 1.32e	4.8	9	3	27⅝	27½	27½	— ½
43⅛	17	Pneumo 1	3.5	10	48	29⅝	28½	28½	—1⅜
27	13⅝	PogoPd .44	2.9	9	1246	16¼	15	15	—1⅜
42⅝	19⅝	Polaroid 1	5.3	23	1001	19⅝	d19	19	—1
23	10	Pndrosa .40	4.0	3	217	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅝
20⅝	15⅛	PopTal s		4	42	15⅜	d14¾	14¾	— ⅝
21⅛	13	Portec .80a	6.0	6	54	13⅛	d13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
17⅞	11⅛	PortGE 1.70	15.	10	480	11⅜	d11	11	— ⅜
25	17	PorG pf2.60	15.		8	17⅛	d17	17	— ⅝
39	30	Potltch 1.32	4.2	7	49	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅞
14⅛	10	PotmEl 1.40	13.	6	164	10½	10¼	10⅜	
39⅛	29	PotEl pf2.44	8.3		1	29½	29½	29½	—1⅛
49	31⅛	PotEl pf4.50	15.		z1510	32	d31	31	—1
27⅜	19⅝	Premier s.54	2.5	8	6	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
14	6⅝	Presley s.36i	4.3	3	185	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
33⅛	14⅝	PrimeC s		15	526	23⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—2⅝
19⅝	16⅛	PrimeC wt			29	16⅛	d15	15⅛	—1⅛
15½	8⅝	PrimMt s		6	47	8⅝	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
82	63	ProctG 3.40	5.4	8	546	63⅞	d62⅜	63	— ⅝
14⅛	11⅛	PrdRsh s.42	3.7	12	35	12	d11⅜	11⅜	— ¾
33⅛	21½	Praler 1.40	6.3	4	34	23	22⅛	22¼	—1½
17⅛	11⅞	PSvCol 1.60	14.	9	362	11⅞	d11⅛	11½	
23	15	PSCol pf2.10	14.		7	14⅛	d14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
27	17⅝	PSInd 2.32	13.	5	336	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ¼
38½	28	PSIn pf 3.50	13.		270	28	28	28	
12⅛	7½	PSIn pf 1.04	14.		z10	7½	7½	7½	
98½	71	PSIn pf 8.52	13.		z3000	64½	d64½	64½	—6½
20¼	13⅝	PSvNH 2.12	16.	5	182	13⅝	d13	13⅛	— ⅝
21½	15⅛	PSvNM 1.92	12.	5	135	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
22¼	15½	PSvEG 2.20	14.	6	565	16	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅝
14⅛	11	PSEG pf1.40	13.		6	11	11	11	— ⅜
46¼	29⅞	PSEG pf4.18	15.		z260	28⅛	d27⅞	27⅞	—2
24	14½	PSEG pf2.17	15.		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
26½	16⅝	PSEG pf2.43	15.		9	16⅜	d16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
115	95½	PSE pf12.25	13.		z190	95½	d95	95	— ⅝
86	54⅜	PSEG pf7.80	15.		z250	52	d52	52	—3½
11⅜	6⅝	Publick		5	329	6⅝	d 5	5	—1⅜
5⅜	2⅝	Pueblo		3	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3	PR Cem		4	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
17½	12	PoSPL 1.64	14.	7	72	12⅝	12	12½	
43½	24	Pullmn 1.80	7.5	6	167	24½	24	24	— ⅝
18½	13½	Purex 1.28	9.5	6	85	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	PurlmFo		3	170	4⅝	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅝
35⅛	21⅝	Puralr 1.36	6.5	5	153	21	d21	21	— ⅞
32⅞	22	QuakO 1.40	5.7	6	34	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅛	QuakSO s.80	7.3	7	212	11⅛	d11	11	— ⅛
23	20½	Quanex 1.12	5.6	6	20	20½	d20	20	— ⅝
10⅛	5	Questor .20	4.1	6	202	5	d 4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
23	16	QuestrpfA 2	13.		1	16	16	16	
		— R—R—R —							
14⅝	7⅝	RBInd .28	3.8	7	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
27⅜	19½	RCA 1.80	9.5	5	954	19⅞	d19	19	— ⅞
21⅝	17¼	RCA pf 2.12	13.		295	17	d16½	16½	— ⅜
31⅝	24⅝	RCA pf 3.65	15.		360	24⅝	d24⅛	24¼	— ⅝
13⅛	8⅛	RLC s .52	6.4	4	112	8⅝	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ½
11⅛	6½	RTE .65	9.8	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	RalsPur .64	6.6	8	938	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
14¼	6	Ramod .12e	2.0	10	1306	6⅛	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
23	12⅝	Ranco .84	6.6	6	83	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1¼
24¼	13⅝	RapAm .80e	5.0	4	25	16⅛	16	16	— ⅝
20½	17	RapA pfC 3	18.		12	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
37	17½	Raybt 1.60b	9.4	8	21	17½	d17	17	— ½
21⅛	12⅝	Raymdint 1	7.2	5	75	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
84	42½	Raythn 2	3.0	11	1494	69⅛	66⅜	66⅜	—2⅞
43⅜	26⅝	ReadBat s.80	2.5	10	124	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
15¼	8½	RltRef 1.49e	18.	6	14	8⅝	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
11	6	RecgnEq n		16	206	6	d 5⅛	5⅛	—1
11	4⅛	Redmn .20	3.2	5	294	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
12⅞	7⅝	ReeceCp .60	7.0	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
33⅞	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.8	4	10	26	25½	25½	— ½
16½	10⅛	ReichCh .74	7.6	7	90	10⅛	d 9⅝	9⅝	—1
73	36⅛	RelGp 2	3.2	3	2487	64	62½	63⅛	+ ⅜
108	57	RelG pf 2.20	2.3		2	95	95	95	
26	19⅝	RelG pf 2.60	13.		35	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
27½	19½	Relln pf2.68	14.		93	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
9⅝	5⅜	RepAir .20	3.5	8	246	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
30	16⅝	RepCp .60b	3.3	3	203	18⅝	18	18	— ½
25⅛	13⅝	RepFnS s 1	6.8	4	14	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ¾
31	20⅝	RepStl 2a	9.9	3	614	20⅝	d20¼	20¼	— ⅜
30	21½	RepTex 1.16	5.5	5	27	22	21⅛	21¼	— ⅝
32⅝	20½	RevcoD .80	3.8	8	85	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
19¼	11½	Revere		3	13	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
54⅞	35⅛	Revlon 1.56	4.3	8	780	36⅝	36	36	— ⅝
22½	10⅛	Rexham .60	6.1	5	43	10⅛	d 9⅛	9⅝	— ½
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd 1.04	6.9	5	404	16½	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
36⅝	27¼	Reynln s2.10	7.7	5	806	28⅛	d27	27⅛	—1⅜
50⅜	37⅜	Reyln pf4.10	11.		4	37⅝	d37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
40⅛	28⅛	ReyMtl 2.20	7.7	3	631	30½	28⅝	28⅝	—2¼
35	15⅛	RichCo 1.30	7.8	8	12	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
27	17½	RchMer 1.20	6.5	5	293	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
20½	15⅛	RiegelT 1.60	10.	4	17	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
50	26	RioGran 1	3.3	4	100	33	30	30	—3½
30⅛	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	4.8		87	17⅛	16½	16⅝	—1½
27⅞	19⅛	RiteAid .65	3.3	7	185	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
22¼	16	Robshw 1.40	8.8	6	47	16⅛	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
36½	27¾	Robtsn 2.20	7.3	5	92	30½	30	30	— ⅜
12	7⅛	Robins .40	5.6	4	152	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅞	RochG 1.48b	12.	6	60	12⅛	12	12	
20⅞	15⅝	RochTl 1.68	11.	6	86	15⅝	d15⅛	15½	— ½
19½	12⅛	Rockwr 5c		5	70	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
63⅝	36⅛	Rockwl 2.60	5.7	6	148	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅞
153	91½	Rklnt pf4.75	4.2		1	112	112	112	—16
48½	32⅜	RohmH 2	5.8	5	104	35	34¼	34½	—1½
20	11⅛	Rohrlnd		4	296	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
31¾	17½	Rollins .72	4.2	7	610	19⅛	d17⅞	17⅞	—2⅜
49	28½	Rolm		19	117	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
11½	8⅜	Roper .90	10.	4	31	8⅞	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ½
19½	13⅛	Rorer .84	5.9	9	236	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
78½	22	Rosario 2	4.5	10	279	51¼	44	44	—12⅛
51	20⅝	Rowan .10	.2	15	244	41⅜	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	10⅛	RC Cos 1.04	9.5	6	65	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
92	65⅝	RoylD 6.53e	8.2	2	387	70½	67½	67⅝	—4⅛
30½	21⅛	Rubbrm .92	4.3	7	5	21½	d21½	21¼	— ½
11⅛	8⅜	RussTog .88	9.5	4	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅝	16½	RyanH 1.20	7.2	5	67	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
27½	17⅞	RyderS 1b	6.1	4	1079	18	d16⅛	16⅛	—1⅜
		— S—S—S —							
11⅛	6⅝	SCA .35t	5.0	7	419	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
32	19⅝	SCM 1.30	7.4	3	226	18⅛	d17⅞	17⅝	—2
27⅛	18⅛	SFN .80	4.1	7	208	21	19½	19½	—1⅜
36	15⅛	SPSTec .64	2.7	4	95	25⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—2⅛
71½	31	Sabine .56	1.1	23	83	50¼	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
27	17⅛	SfedBus n.32	1.9	13	236	17⅜	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
6⅛	3	Safadin n		4	424	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
44	27½	Safewy 2.60	9.3	5	86	28½	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SogaCp .44	6.2	24	63	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
51⅝	22⅛	SJoMn 1.40	3.6	11	478	41⅝	39	39	—3⅛
13	9	SiJoLP 1.26	14.	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
73½	39⅛	StLSaF 2.50	5.1	7	14	51	49½	49½	—2½
11⅛	7⅛	SPaul 1.06e	13.		54	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	7.6	5	173	27⅛	d26⅛	26⅛	—1
8⅛	5⅛	Salant .40	7.8	9	189	5½	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ½
8⅜	3	Sambos			405	3⅝	d 3½	3⅝	
15⅝	11½	SDieGs 1.52	13.	6	195	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ¼
18⅛	12	SJuanR 1.45t	11.	12	58	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
45½	19	Sanders .50	1.4	14	352	35½	34	34½	—2⅛
72	36	SFeInd 2.60	4.6	7	680	57⅝	56½	56½	—2⅛
45⅝	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.3	40	1071	32⅛	30½	31	—2⅛
18⅞	13⅛	SafWei 1	7.3	6	27	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	SaulRE			79	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	SavASip .05e	.6	9	89	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
13⅝	8	SavOnD .50	6.6	6	124	8⅛	d 7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅜	SavEIP 1.20	13.	5	37	9½	9	9	— ¼
13⅝	10	SavE A 1.34	13.		5	10	10	10	
12⅛	9	SavE pf1.28	15.		9	9	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ½
15⅝	12⅝	Savin .70	5.6	3	228	13	d12½	12½	— ⅝
9⅝	4⅛	Saxon		5	257	4⅝	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ½
6⅛	3⅛	Schaefer			283	3⅝	d 2⅞	2⅞	— ⅝
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.8	7	723	31⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—1½
13⅛	6	Schlitz			993	6	d 5½	5½	— ½
122½	68⅝	Schlmb 1.32	1.4	19	995	99⅝	97½	97½	—2½
45⅛	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.6	16	357	35⅝	32½	32½	—3⅛
27⅛	19	SCOA 1.08	4.9	5	64	22½	21⅛	22	— ⅛
8	4⅛	ScotLod .05e	1.0	5	131	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
30⅝	17⅛	ScotFet 1.80	10.	4	38	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
22½	16	ScottP 1	6.6	4	914	16	d15⅛	15⅛	—1
19⅝	12⅝	Scottys .44	2.8	8	24	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
21½	13⅝	Scovill 1.52	10.	4	27	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
49⅛	36	Scovil pf2.50	7.4		5	34	d34	34	—2
11½	8	Scudder		16	40	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	Scud pf .90e	11.		15	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	SeaCA pf1.46	16.		20	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
22¼	12⅝	SeaCont .42	3.4	3	106	13⅝	d12½	12½	— ⅝
37½	25	SeabCL 2.20	8.1	3	147	28½	27⅛	27⅛	—1½
18¼	10	SeaWA		8	303	10⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	—1⅛
31⅜	23	Seafst 1.12	4.8	5	26	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅛
51½	28	Seagrm 1.10	3.2	12	226	35¼	33⅝	34⅛	—1⅛
23	15	Seagrv .25e	1.5	5	18	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
19⅛	12½	SealAir n.48	3.8	7	58	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	15½	SealPw 1.30	8.5	4	338	16	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
24½	13⅛	SearleG .52	3.0	11	890	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅞
21⅛	14⅛	Sears 1.36	9.0	6	2749	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Seatrain			575	4½	d 4	4⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	22⅝	SecPac 1.80	8.0	4	193	23	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅜
78½	24⅝	Sedco .72	1.3	33	345	58⅝	57¼	57¼	—1
14	7⅝	SelaL1 1.20	14.	13	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	SvCPint .34	4.5	4	31	7⅝	d 7½	7½	— ⅛
18⅛	12½	Shaklee .80	6.0	4	85	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
49	27⅛	Shapell .15	.5	4	24	32⅝	32	32	— ⅝
35½	11⅛	ShearL .60	3.2	3	1171	23	19	19	—4
76	36⅛	ShellOil 2.40	4.3	8	745	58⅝	56	56	—5
37⅛	27	ShellT s3.27t	11.	3	15	29⅞	29½	29⅝	—1⅛
11⅛	5	ShelGlo .30	6.3	4	88	5	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	10½	ShelG pf1.35	13.		19	11	10½	10½	
15⅛	10	ShelG pf1.40	14.		6	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ¼
39	25	ShelG pf 3	12.		5	25	25	25	
36⅝	20⅝	Shrwin .45e	1.9	7	89	24⅝	23½	23⅝	—1⅛
57	44	Shrw pf 4.40	10.		z120	43½	d42	42	—2⅛
14⅛	11½	SierPac 1.46	13.	6	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
46⅞	24¼	Signal 1	2.9	6	556	35⅛	34	34	—2⅛
38½	30¼	Signode 1.72	5.6	5	45	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅜
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.7	8	314	11⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	—2
13⅝	7⅝	SimpPat .56	7.5	9	267	8	d 7½	7½	— ½
14½	7⅛	Singer			336	7	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ½
32⅛	23	Singr pf3.50	15.		15	23	d22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	9	Skyline .48	5.6	11	312	9½	d 8½	8⅝	— ½
22¼	14⅛	SmithA 1.40	9.5	2	20	14⅝	d14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
85	50⅝	Smithln 1.12	1.9	11	271	61	59⅝	59⅝	—1⅜
65¼	39⅝	Smtkln s1.66	3.5	12	719	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅞
22½	17½	Smucker 1.10	6.4	5	10	17½	d17¼	17¼	— ½
29	19⅝	SnapOn s.80	4.0	9	47	20¼	19⅝	20	— ½
10⅛	6	SonyCp .10e	1.6	18	876	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
22½	16½	SooLine 1.79t	11.	5	29	17½	17	17	— ½
5⅛	2⅛	SoAlFn			55	2⅝	d 2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	SCrEG 1.74	14.	6	108	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
22½	16⅛	SoJerin 1.86	10.	6	3	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
70⅛	38	Soutdwn .60	1.2	6	14	51	49½	49½	—2
17	12½	SoetBk .88	6.9	4	103	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
9⅞	5⅛	SoetPS s.07e	1.2	4	68	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	SCalEd 2.72	12.	5	814	22	21⅛	21⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	SouthCo 1.54	15.	7	884	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	SoInGE 1.68	11.	7	7	15	14⅝	15	
61⅝	34⅛	SoNRes 1.50	3.5	8	74	44⅛	42⅛	43⅛	—1⅛
41	29⅝	SNETel 3.60	12.	5	48	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
47½	28⅛	SouPac 2.60	7.7	5	468	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛	
66	50⅛	SouRy 3.68	7.1	5	85	52½	51⅝	52	— ½
27⅛	21⅛	SoRy pf2.60	12.		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
38⅝	22⅛	SoUnCo 1.92	7.8	5	107	27⅛	24½	24½	—3⅛
32	18⅛	Soutlnd .84b	4.5	5	1142	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
76	34⅛	SouRoyl s.80	1.6	21	319	53⅛	49½	49½	—3⅞
2½	1⅛	Soumrk		1	553	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26	17½	SwstAir .32	1.7	5	63	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
26¼	20⅝	SwtBsh 1.40	6.7	6	5	21	21	21	— ¼
24	12⅝	SwtFore .40	3.4	3	224	14⅛	d11⅛	11⅛	—2½
13½	8⅛	SwtGas n1.10	13.	5	117	9⅛	d 8½	8½	— ⅜
14¼	9⅛	SwtPS 1.28	13.	7	117	9⅝	d 9½	9½	— ⅜
28¾	11⅛	Sparton .80	4.4	6	4	18	18	18	— ⅜
43⅝	20¼	SpectPh		17	136	33	32	32	—1⅛
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	7.9	4	36	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
35¼	27½	SperHu pf 3	11.		1	28	28	28	— ⅛
60⅝	42¼	Sperry 1.56	3.4	6	749	46½	45¼	45¼	—1¼
19¼	13	Springs 1.20	9.2	3	3	13	13	13	
25½	18½	SquarD 1.60	8.9	6	86	18⅛	d18	18	— ⅜
39¼	27	Squibb 1.14	4.0	11	649	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
16¼	10⅛	StaRite .70	6.8	5	7	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
48⅝	20	Staley 1	2.9	17	515	37⅝	34½	34½	—3½
33⅞	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	6.4	8	303	24⅛	23¼	23⅛	—1
28⅛	18⅝	StBPnt .64	3.4	7	180	19½	d18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
18⅛	7¼	StdMotA .64	9.3	3	33	7⅝	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ⅞
85	44⅜	StOilCl 3.20	5.1	6	2452	65⅝	63⅛	63⅛	—3⅛
121¼	58¼	StOind 3.40	3.9	9	2198	94⅝	91⅝	91⅝	—4½
110½	47⅝	StOilOh 2	2.5	8	825	82⅝	80	80½	—3⅝
12⅝	7⅛	StPacCp .60	6.8	3	277	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19½	12⅝	Standex .85	6.6	5	20	12⅞	d12⅝	12⅝	
46	26¼	StanW 1.24	4.5	7	620	30	27⅝	27⅝	—2⅝
38½	26⅛	Starret 1.48	5.7	5	7	27	d26	26	—1⅛
6⅛	3⅝	StMutlnv		8	48	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅝	StaMSe 1.08	13.		21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25	14⅛	StaufCh s1.10	7.5	5	138	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅝
4⅝	3	Stesgo .72e	4.2	5	61	3	d 2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	Sterchl .68	7.2	4	20	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	SterlBcp .66	11.	9	39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	SterlDg .84	5.1	9	1458	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	3.3	7	232	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
16½	13	StevnJ 1.20b	9.2	4	142	13½	13	13	— ½
41⅝	19	StewWa s1.88	11.	4	186	18⅛	d17½	17½	—1½
37⅝	19½	StokVC 1.48	7.8	6	42	19⅝	d18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
12	8	StokVCpf 1	11.		z100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
50⅝	37⅝	StoneW 2.75	6.4	8	11	43⅝	42	43	— ⅛
29⅝	18	StonCon .72	4.1	6	285	20	d17½	17½	—2⅝
20⅛	16	StopShp 1.20	8.9	4	43	14⅛	d13½	13½	— ⅞
23⅝	13⅛	StorTec s		8	1425	13⅝	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
33⅞	21½	Storer s .72	3.5	7	144	22⅛	d20⅞	20⅞	—1⅛
17⅝	12½	StridRit 1.16	9.7	8	11	12⅛	d12	12	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	SuavSho .20	5.7	5	55	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
42⅝	20½	SubPrG 1.44	5.5	5	187	26½	25⅛	26	—2
32⅜	23	SunChm s.60	2.5	4	25	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	18⅛	SunEl .72	3.6	9	185	21	20⅛	20⅛	—1
88⅝	45⅝	SunCo 3.60	5.7	5	334	66⅝	63⅝	63⅝	—3⅛
91⅝	47⅛	SunC pf 2.25	3.4		12	68⅝	66⅝	66⅝	—2⅝
25	14	Sunbm 1.58	12.	4	202	13⅝	d13	13	—1⅛
46½	23	Sundstr 1.40	4.0	9	204	36	34⅛	34⅝	—1⅛
14½	9⅝	SunMn s .40	4.0	12	1665	10½	d 9⅝	10⅛	—1¼
24	16⅝	SuprVal .66	3.6	8	107	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
177	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	13	919	130½	121½	121½	—10
19⅛	10⅛	SupmkG .48	4.3	4	137	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Supscp			170	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	17½	Swank 1.40a	8.1	5	85	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
24¾	12½	Sybron 1.08	8.8	6	64	12½	d12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
29⅝	11⅛	TRE s 1	5.2	9	334	21⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—2½
48½	33⅝	TRW 2	5.0	7	597	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
105	74	TRW pf 4.40	5.1		1	87	87	87	
90	64	TRW pr4.50	6.1		9	74⅝	73½	73½	—1⅛
35⅛	20	TaftBrd .76	2.7	8	125	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
11⅜	2⅝	Talcott			67	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅝	5	Talley		6	145	5	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	7⅛	Talley pf 1	13.		32	7⅝	d 7⅛	7½	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	TampE 1.44	9.4	7	195	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	17⅝	Tandy		9	1234	33	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Tandycft n		6	67	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	12⅝	Tchncolr .72	3.1	6	171	24½	23⅛	23¼	—1⅜
18⅛	11⅛	Technicn		15	372	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
64¼	45	Tektrnx .84	1.8	10	203	46⅝	45½	46¼	+ ⅜
18	9⅛	Telcom .70	7.1	4	238	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
154½	113½	Teledn 9.92t	8.3	4	587	125	119	119¼	—6¼
27	14⅝	Telprmt		13	893	16½	d14⅝	14⅝	—2⅝
6¼	3	Telex		19	571	3	d 2½	2½	— ½
45½	30⅝	Tennco 2.40	7.6	6	1431	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
88¼	59	Tenc pr 7.40	13.		5	59½	d56½	56½	—3
44⅞	16	Teradyn		15	222	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—1⅛
27⅝	10	Tesoro .07e	.5	3	2984	16⅞	15⅛	15⅛	—2⅛
48	22½	Tesor pf2.16	7.9		169	29⅝	27⅛	27⅛	—3½
41⅛	24⅝	Texaco 2.40	8.2	4	5685	31⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—2⅛
48⅜	36⅝	TexCm 1.60	3.8	7	133	42½	41⅞	42⅛	— ⅜
79½	39	TexEst 2.70	4.5	8	487	63½	60⅝	60⅝	—3½
27⅛	19⅝	TxET pf2.40	12.		5	19⅛	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28¾	21⅛	TxET pf2.87	13.		9	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
35	22¼	TexGT s1.46	6.8	6	497	24½	23⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
25	16¼	Texind .60	3.0	4	136	20⅛	20	20	— ½
108¼	78	TexInst 2	2.5	11	522	82¼	79⅝	79⅝	—2½
24⅛	10¼	Texlnt			1799	15½	13½	13½	—2⅛
46⅝	30	TexOGs s.32	1.0	13	725	34	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅞
37	27	TxPac s		23	38	28½	d27	27	—2
19⅛	14⅝	TexUtil 1.76	12.	6	641	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ½
53⅛	27¼	Texsolf 1.20	4.1	7	913	31⅝	29⅛	29⅛	—4⅛
85	45	Texsifpf 3	6.4		77	50½	47	47	—6½
9⅝	3⅛	Texfi Ind			85	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38	20⅝	Textron 1.80	7.5	5	375	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
32½	23⅛	Textr pf2.08	8.1		18	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	19¼	Textr pf1.40	6.8		10	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
58	33½	Thiokol 1.55	3.4	7	166	47⅛	45¼	45¼	—2⅝
47⅛	37¼	ThmBet 1.72	4.6	9	107	37½	d37	37	—1
13⅛	8	Thomln .56b	7.2	4	19	8⅛	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	23	ThmJW 1.80	6.4	6	43	28	28	28	
17¼	9½	Thrifty .72	8.5	6	111	9⅛	d 8½	8½	—1
42½	20⅛	Tidwatr 1	3.3	11	189	33⅛	30½	30½	—3½
27⅛	16½	TigerInt .80	4.3	6	913	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅞
53⅛	35⅛	TimeIn 1.66	4.2	8	195	40⅝	40	40	—2½
38⅛	26½	Timi pfB1.57	5.4		18	29⅝	29	29	—1⅛
39⅛	28	TimesM 1.44	4.9	7	118	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
63½	48⅛	Timkn 3a	6.1	5	43	49½	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
46½	21⅝	ToddSh		5	143	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
25⅝	15	Tokheim .70	4.7	8	145	15⅝	d14⅞	14⅞	—1⅛
22⅛	15⅛	TolEdis 2.20	14.	6	52	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
23½	15½	TolEd pf2.36	15.		6	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
21⅛	14½	TolEd pf2.21	15.		2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	TonkaCp		4	37	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
11½	7	TootRol .40b	5.7	5	12	7⅛	7	7	
29⅛	14⅝	TaroCo .88	6.3	5	86	14⅜	d14	14	— ⅜
31¼	18⅛	Tosco n		4	1951	17⅝	d14⅛	14⅛	—4⅛
30⅝	18⅝	ToyRUs n		10	225	23	21⅝	21⅝	—1¼
35⅝	15½	Tracor .40	1.8	8	146	23	22	22⅛	—1⅛
23½	16¼	Trane 1.04	5.8	7	845	18⅛	18	18	— ½
38⅛	29⅛	TranUn 2.36	7.9	6	112	30½	29⅝	29⅝	—1
27⅛	10⅝	TW Corp		6	817	10⅝	d10	10	— ⅝
7⅝	3⅛	TW Cp wt			136	3⅝	d 3⅛	3¼	— ½
21¼	13	TWC pf 2	16.		15	13	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
17	11	TWC pf 1.90	17.		18	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
32⅛	18	TWC pf 2.66	15.		20	18	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
20⅛	14⅛	Transm 1.12	7.6	4	x521	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	14⅛	Traninc 2.04	13.		20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
48⅝	23	Transco 1.44	4.3	11	1391	36	33⅝	33⅝	—2⅛
58½	44⅛	Transco pf3.87	7.4		73	44⅛	d41⅛	42	—3⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Transcn .60	11.	10	34	5⅝	d 5⅜	5⅝	— ⅜
78½	51	TrGP pf6.65	13.		z200	50⅛	d50⅛	50⅛	— ¼
25½	17⅛	TrGP pf2.50	14.		12	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
16½	8	TrasOh .40b	5.0	2	8	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
27½	21⅛	Tranwy 1.80	8.5	4	47	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	33	Travlrs 2.48	6.8	4	303	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅝
21¼	16⅛	TriCon 2.16e	13.		202	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
4	2⅝	TriSoM		3	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10½	7	Triaind .48b	5.9	4	15	7	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
24⅛	17	TriaPc 1	5.9	6	30	17⅛	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
17¼	8⅝	Trico .20	1.9	10	128	12	10⅝	10⅝	—1½
30½	16⅝	Trinlyln s.60	2.9	11	148	21⅛	20⅝	21	—1
17½	12	TucsEP 1.52	12.	6	126	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
53	35⅝	TCFox 2a	5.0	6	211	41	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅝
22½	15⅝	TwinDs 1.10	7.4	4	77	15½	d14⅞	14⅞	— ½
37½	17¼	TycoLab 1	4.1	6	378	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—1
17⅝	11	TylerCp .50	4.5	5	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
57⅝	33⅝	Tymshr		14	33	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—1⅛
		— U—U—U —							
29⅛	17	UAL 1	6.0		1283	17⅛	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	UGI 1.76	9.2	6	35	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
28	20½	UGI pf 2.75	14.		z1090	20¼	d20	20	— ½
18⅛	10⅝	UMC 1.20	11.	5	22	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr			16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	12½	UNCRes .12i	1.2	4	757	13	d10⅛	10⅛	—2⅝
15⅛	9	Unarco .88	11.	4	21	8¼	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
67¼	50⅛	UniNV 4.40e	9.0	4	3	49	d49	49	—1⅛
52½	35⅛	UCamp 2.60	6.9	6	456	39⅝	d37⅛	37⅛	—2⅛
47⅝	35⅝	UnCarb 3	8.3	4	822	37	36	36	—1⅛
13⅛	7⅛	UnCamr .20	2.9		36	7⅛	d 6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
9⅛	4⅛	UnionCp .32t	8.3	4	326	4	d 3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
14¼	9⅛	UnElec 1.44	15.	6	253	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
41	28	UnEl pf 4	15.		z170	27½	d27	27	—1
79⅝	54	UnEl pfL 8	15.		z600	54	d52½	52½	—2
27½	19⅛	UnEl pf2.72	14.		15	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
62½	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.8	8	2145	47½	46⅛	46⅛	—1⅜
101	57⅝	UPacC 2.80	3.6	10	614	79⅝	78½	78½	—1⅛
34	19⅛	UPacpf .47	1.8		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
7⅝	3½	Uniroyal			578	3⅛	3½	3⅝	
60½	20½	Unlrvl pf			z3430	24⅛	d23	23	— ½
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd .30e	2.9	6	68	11	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
13	9⅝	UBrd pf1.20	13.		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
74⅝	38	UEnRs 3.04	6.2	5	539	52¼	48⅛	48⅛	—4
28⅝	25⅛	UEngy wt			4	25½	d24⅛	24¼	—3½
30⅛	16⅝	UnGrty .24	1.3	6	317	19	17⅛	18	—1⅛
25⅛	17⅝	Ulllum 2.48	15.	4	42	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
32½	14⅝	Unltlnd .90b	4.6	7	81	20½	19½	19½	—1⅛
22	11	Unitlan .22	1.4	6	20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04a	12.	4	42	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅛	UnMM n			314	4⅛	d 3⅝	4⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	1⅝	UnPkMn		156	64	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	22⅛	UnRefg s.80a	3.7	3	48	22	d21½	21½	—1⅛
20½	15⅛	USFoS 2.02e	13.		21	14⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
12½	6½	USAir .03e	.5	3	757	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	16	USAir pf1.87	12.		72	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	33½	USFId 2.80	7.9	4	456	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
37⅝	25⅛	USGyps 2.40	9.3	3	117	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
17⅝	9½	UsHom .52	4.2	3	269	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10½	7½	USInd .76	10.	4	333	7⅝	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
18⅛	11⅛	USLeasg .52	4.2	5	63	12½	12½	12½	
9⅝	5⅝	US Rlty			31	6½	6	6	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	USShoe 1.60	9.5	4	11	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	USSteel 1.60	9.6		7180	17½	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
37⅜	26	USTobc 2.08	7.8	7	6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
52⅝	36⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.7	6	702	39⅝	38⅜	38⅝	—1
231	159	UTchpf 8	4.6		1	175½	175½	175½	—21⅛
140	99	UTch pf7.32	6.9		4	106⅛	103	106⅛	+1⅛
66¼	47½	UTch pf3.87	7.7		273	50	49	50	—1
27⅛	21⅛	UTch pf2.55	12.		137	21½	d20⅛	20⅛	—1

(Continued on Page 10)

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

To Our Readers

Because of a transmission problem between New York and Paris, the closing New York Stock Exchange prices were not available for publication in this edition. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
4958	Abti Prce	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
568	Acklands	$15	15	15	— ¼
6850	Agnico E	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
1817	Alta Gas A	$26⅝	26	26	
630	Alta Nat	$82	80	81	— 1
200	Algo Cent	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
418	Algoma St	$32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¼
600	Andres W A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
228	Argus C pr	$6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
225	Asbestos	$35⅛	35⅛	35½	
3450	Atco A	$20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
1239	BP Can	$42½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
1122	Bank N S	$23⅛	23⅛	23½	
300	Baton B	$13⅛	13	13	
500	Beth Cop	$22½	22½	22½	
300	Bralor Res	$23	23	23	
1380	Bramalea	$16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
155	Brenda M	$27½	25½	26¾	+ ⅜
00	BCFP	$25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
66	BC Phone	$14½	14¼	14⅛	— ½
100	Brunswk	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
200	Budd Can	$8	8	8	+ ⅜
275	CAE	$13⅛	13	13	— ½
100	Cad Frv	$18½	18	18½	+ ½
062	Cal Pow A	$42½	42	42⅛	— ⅛
625	Camflo	$18¼	17½	18¼	+ ⅝
625	C Nor West	$19	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
100	C Packrs	$30½	30½	30½	+ ½
900	Can Perm	$15⅝	15½	15½	
400	Can Trust	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
725	C Tung	$27	27	27	
358	CCablesy A	$12	11¾	11¾	— ½
005	Cdn Cel	$9½	9½	9½	
200	CGE	$27½	27	27	— 1
133	CI Bk Com	$22⅝	22½	22½	
480	CP Inve	$39⅝	39½	39½	
102	Cdn Tire A	$26⅛	25⅝	26	
193	C Ulltles	$20	19½	19½	— ½
913	Candel Oil	$79	78	78	+ 1
700	Cara	$16⅝	16½	16½	— ½
200	Cassiar	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
900	Celanese	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
700	Cherokee	$11½	11	11	— ¼
100	Con Distrb	$8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
295	Cons Gas	$24⅜	24½	24½	
200	Con Fardy	300	285	300	— 5
425	Conwest	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
719	Coseka R	$20	17½	17⅞	—1⅛
525	Cralamt	$6½	6¼	6¼	
650	Crush Intl	$12	12	12	— ¼
9085	Cyprus	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
1750	Czar Res	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, March 26, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
39525	Daon Dev	$5⅝	5	5⅛	+17
200	Daon A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15050	Denison	$48¼	38½	38½	— ½
4245	Dicknsn	$12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
7290	D Bridge	$15	15	15	+ ⅛
4230	Dofasco A	$34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅜
305	Dom Store	$17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
2300	Du Pont A	$29½	29	29½	+ ¼
2102	Dylex L A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1200	Electham A	$5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
2700	Emco	$11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
5500	Falcon C	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
10602	Fibrg Nik A	$101	99	99	— 1
10040	Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
100	Fed Plon	$34½	34½	34½	— ½
3270	Francana	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
100	Fraser	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
100	Fruehauf	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
19525	G M Res	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1600	G Distrb A	$9⅝	9½	9½	
4100	G Distrb w	405	390	395	—10
8320	Gibraltar	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5350	Granduc	350	330	330	—25
1700	Greyhnd	$28½	28	28	— 1
150	H Group A	375	375	375	—10
5900	Hard Crp A	250	240	240	
453	Hawker	$16⅛	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
1560	Hayes D	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
553	H Bay Co	$25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
7650	IAC	$10	9½	9½	— ½
1150	Indal	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
5	Inglis	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
25260	Inland Gas	$12⅝	12½	12½	
1507	Inf Mogul	$7½	7	7½	
4475	Intpr Pipe	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
100	Ivaco	$17½	17½	17½	— ¼
5810	Jannock	$11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
47376	Kaiser Re	$29⅝	28⅝	29½	+ ⅝
11850	Kam Kotla	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
5400	Kerr Add	$16	15⅛	15⅝	— ¼
8650	Labatt A	$21⅛	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
100	Lob Min	$44	44	44	
14000	Lacana	$7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
1200	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
600	LL Lac	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
3300	Lob Co A	400	400	400	+15
800	Lob Co B	400	400	400	
100	Mclan H A	$23	23	23	
300	McGraw H	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
4905	Mitel Corp	$18½	18	18	
1202	Molson A	$28⅝	28½	28½	— ¼
1000	Molson B	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
31369	Moore	$33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
3200	Murphy	$23½	23	23	— ½
1000	Nat Trust	$20	20	20	— 1
67283	Noranda	$25	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
22324	Norcen	$32⅛	31½	32	— ½
900	Nowsco W	$49½	47	47	— 2
3540	Nu-Wst A	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8750	Oakwood P	$18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
15030	Ocelot B	$26¼	25⅛	26	— ⅜
4670	Oshawa A	$7⅝	7½	7½	
4100	Pamour A	$11	10⅝	11	
6240	PanCan P	$69½	67	68¾	+ ⅜
5600	Pembina	$10⅝	10½	10½	
1632	Petrofina	$49	48½	49	+ ¼
3460	Peyto Oils	$22¼	22⅛	22¼	
875	Pine Point	$37½	37	37	— ¼
4600	Place G	340	340	340	+ 5
7508	Ram	$18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ¾
602	Redpath	$16¼	15	15	—1½
400	Rd Stenhs A	$8	8	8	— ¾
325	Reichhold	$12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
7900	Revnu Prp	180	175	180	+ 2
4090	Roman	$48¼	46½	48	+1⅛
50100	Rothman	$20	20	20	— ½
22725	Sceptre	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
160	Scotts	$6	6	6	— ¼
17051	Shell Can	$33⅝	32	32	—1⅛
5000	Sherritt	$14	13½	13½	— ¼
4795	S Sears A	$7½	7	7	
200	Slater St	$16	16	16	
100	Southm	$32	32	32	+ ½
350	St Brodcst	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15390	Stelco A	$27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
1400	Steep R	460	450	450	—10
6425	Sulpetro B	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
200	Suncor pr	$26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
100	Taro	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+1⅞
3311	Teck Cor A	$16½	15⅛	16⅛	
36372	Teck Cor B	$14¼	13⅝	13⅝	
100	Teledyne	$10	10	10	
1130	Tex Can	$81	79½	79½	— ½
8200	Thom N A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
11143	Tor Dm Bk	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
200	Torstar B	$21	21	21	— ½
1817	Traders A	$11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
1328	Trns Mt	$11	10⅛	11	+ ½
17825	Trinity Res	$9⅛	8⅝	9	— ½
6077	TrCan PL	$22½	22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
7050	Turbo Cl B	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
47015	UGas A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
9000	Union Oil	$39½	38½	38½	
3250	Un Asbstos	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4965	U Keno	$37⅛	35	35	— 2
12725	U Siscoe	$15⅛	15	15	
435	Un Carbid	$30½	30⅛	30½	+ ½
420	Versil Cor	$23⅛	23	23	— ¼
1900	Vestgron	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
2600	Weldwod	$20½	20	20	— ½
3860	West Mine	$17½	16½	16½	— ½
3100	Weston	$25½	25	25½	
8450	Willroy	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
650	Woodwd A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
6035	Yk Bear	$11	10½	10½	

Total sales 5,682,264 shares

Canadian Indexes

March 27, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	N.A.	338.79
Toronto	1,702.50	1,698.20

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, March 26, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
108	Bnk Mont	$23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
533	Con Cmt	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
1590	Dom TxtA	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
100	Imasco	$44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
4856	Nat Bk Cda	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
5350	Power Cp	$14	13½	13⅝	+ ½
754	Royal Bk	$40¼	39⅞	40⅛	+ ¼
633	Roy Trst Co	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
200	Steinbrg A	$22	22	22	— ⅛

Total Sales 1,258,613 shares.

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for March 27, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.1015	4.567	109.49*	47.42*	0.2362	—	6.814*	115.81*	35.15*
Brussels (a)	30.79	67.06	16.066	6.9565	N.A.*	14.6875	—	16.893	5.1615
Frankfurt	1.9725	4.18	—	43.38*	2.162x	91.62*	6.236*	105.12*	32.20*
London (b)	2.1735	—	4.1765	9.437	1,934.00	4.566	67.05	3.9475	13.005
Milan	888.30	1,932.10	463.58	208.72	—	424.48	28.873	487.08	148.85
New York	—	2.17	0.5198	0.2256	0.1125*	0.476	0.0334	0.5461	0.1673
Paris	4.4283	9.633	230.86*	—	4.982x	211.17*	14.372*	249.87*	74.15*
Zurich	1.8263	3.9741	95.173*	41.2546*	0.2057	87.1043*	5.9354*	—	30.6132*
ECU	1.2171	0.6072	2.5268	5.8281	1,149.91	2.7626	40.5598	2.4821	7.8604

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0315	Belgian fin. franc	31.755	0.1969	Hong Kong $	5.079	0.3002	Saudi Riyal	3.3315
0.8389	Canadian $	1.1921	1.958	Irish £	0.5107	0.0728	Schilling	13.7275
0.1675	Danish krone	5.9707	0.0243	Israeli £	41.125	0.4449	Singapore $	2.2475
0.0244	Drachma	40.95	3.6206	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2762	0.225	Swedish krona	4.445
0.0197	Escudo	50.731	0.1951	Norw. krone	5.125	0.2676	U.A.E. dirham	3.7373
0.2586	Fin. mark	3.8665	0.014	Peseta	71.42	0.004	Yen	249.50

£ Sterling: 1.11125 Irish £.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Herald Tribune

The international essential.

European Gold Markets

March 27, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	486.00	485.25	—22.25
Zurich	483.50	480.50	—24.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	494.34	495.32	—23.98

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

March 27, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	208 XD	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	181 XD
Asahi Glass	346	Mitsubi Chem.	224
Canon	588	Mitsubi Corp.	629 XD
Dai Nip. Print	482	Mitsubi Elec	403 XD
Fuji Bank	413 XD	Mitsui Co.	300 XD
Fuji Photo	495	Mitsukoshi	395
Hitachi	238 XD	Nippon Elec.	403 XD
Honda Motor	547	Nippon Steel	127 XD
C. Itoh	418 XD	Sharp	518 XDR
I.H.I.	158 XD	Sony Corp	1,660
Japan Air L.	2,438	Sumitomo Bank	413 XD
Kansai El. Pwr.	815 XD	Sumitomo Chem.	130
Kao Soap	373 XD	Sumitomo Metal	155 XD
Kawasaki Steel	132	Taisho Marine	255 XD
Kirin Brewery	397	Takeda	463 XD
Komatsu	345	Teijin	144 XD
Kubota	358	Tokyo Marine	551 XD
Matsu EL Ind.	457	Toray	219 XD
Matsu E. Wks	570	Toyota	790

New Index: 450.21; Previous: 454.17
Nikkei-DJ Index: 4,481.82; Previous: 4,535.88

We are pleased to announce that

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Financial Year 1979

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE

The Annual Report begins with comments on three major topics: the size of companies and their resources, the structure of the diversified financial groups, and the legitimacy of private enterprise.

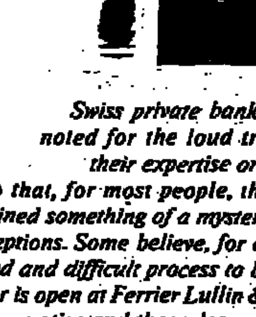
This report contains a wealth of information on the group's results and activities. For example, on the strengthening of the banking-related axis of the group, under the aegis of SOFINA, on the major lines of credit granted by the SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE, on CMB's diversification policy and on the new thrusts of CBR and IMMOBILIERE DE BELGIQUE. There is extensive reference to the achievements of the group abroad, particularly the expansion of GENSTAR in the U.S., the increase in the volume of design work carried out by the engineering division of TRACTION ET ELECTRICITE, the penetration of international markets by ACEC and BN, and the presence of CARBOCHIM and PRB in the U.S.

The document also gives information on the strengthening of FN's position both in Belgium and abroad, on the activities of UNION MINIERE's subsidiaries and research and development managed by METALLURGIE HOBOKEN, VIEILLE MONTAGNE and PRAYON, on financial support given by SIBEKA and its subsidiaries, and the developments at UCO and PAPETERIES DE BELGIQUE. . . .

N.B.:

The information given above is taken from the Annual Report of the Société Générale de Belgique, which can be obtained on request from the External Relations Department of the company, 30, Rue Royale, B 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Telephone: 02/513.38.80, ext. 276.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices March 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21⅞	14¼	UniTel 1.52	10.	6	555	15	14½	14½	— ½
26½	17⅝	UniT 2pf1.50	8.3		1	18	18	18	— ¼
39	20¾	Unitrod .50	2.0	9	79	26¼	25⅜	25⅜	—1⅜
15	7⅝	Univar .56	5.9	4	53	10½	9½	9½	—1¼
19¼	11⅛	UnivFd .96	8.5	8	60	11¼	11¼	11¼	
24½	16¾	UnLeaf 1.32	8.3	6	28	16	d15⅝	16	— ½
49⅝	40	Upjohn 1.72	4.0	9	297	43⅝	42⅝	43	
28	19⅛	USLIFE .68	3.5	5	531	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	— ⅜
10¾	7⅝	UslifeFd .96a	13.		16	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
19½	13	UtaPL 1.76	13.	7	144	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
29⅞	20	UtPL pf2.80	14.		12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
22	16¾	VF Cp 1.60	8.5	5	88	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅛
39	18⅛	VSI Cp .72	3.2	6	386	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅜
23⅛	10⅛	Valero n			1544	12⅞	11½	11½	—2
9½	5¼	Valleyln .40	7.1	11	185	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
15	11⅝	VanDrn 1	8.6	4	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
35¼	17	Varian .52	2.3	9	236	24	23	23	—1½
15½	7⅛	Varo .40	4.5	6	139	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
25¼	18¼	Veeco s		12	162	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	3	Vendo		20	24	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	VestSe 1.36e	15.		23	9⅜	d 9	9⅜	+ ⅛
45½	27⅞	Viacom .32	1.0	13	109	33⅜	31⅞	32	—1⅜
13½	9⅛	VaEPw 1.40	15.	8	835	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
52	33½	VaEP pf 5	15.		z70	34	34	34	— ¼
95	63	VaEP pf8.60	14.		z30	63	63	63	—1
27⅜	19	VaEP pf2.90	15.		33	19	19	19	— ⅛
78⅜	50	VaE pf 7.72	16.		z250	50	d49½	49½	— ½
29⅝	13⅝	Vornado .60	4.1	20	96	15⅛	14¾	14¾	—1⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Vulcinc .84	5.8	5	47	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
37⅛	30⅜	VulcnM 2	6.3	6	72	31⅞	31½	31½	— ¼
		— W—W—W —							
19	11⅞	Wabash .60	5.5	4	64	11⅞	d10⅞	10⅞	—1⅛
21	15¼	Wachov .86	5.5	6	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7¼	3⅜	WachRty		10	91	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
36⅜	23⅜	WalMrt .40	1.4	11	732	29½	29⅛	29¼	— ⅜
35¼	24¼	Walgrn 1.50	5.6	6	116	27⅛	27	27	— ½
34⅝	23⅛	WlkrH g s1.40	5.2	9	195	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
30½	22⅜	WallBus 1	4.2	6	16	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	—1
28⅜	19½	WalMu 1.60	8.1	3	34	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
35⅜	23⅛	WaltJm 1.80	7.6	4	129	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
11¼	8⅛	WaltJ pf 1	11.		z150	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
38	25⅜	WaltJ pf1.60	6.4		12	25½	d25	25	— ⅜
12	4⅞	WardFd			41	4⅝	d 4½	4½	— ⅜
17⅛	8⅛	Warnaco .80	6.3	4	165	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	—1¼
87½	24	WarnS 1.80	2.5	12	34	73	71	71	—2½
57⅞	32⅜	WrnComs 1	2.1	5	989	49⅝	47	47	—3⅜
25⅜	17⅛	WarnrL 1.32	7.6	11	1333	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
27½	18⅛	WashGs 2.52	13.	7	8	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ¼
39	19½	WshNat 1.50	8.2	4	114	19½	d18⅛	18¼	—1⅜
45	26	WasN pf2.50	10.		9	25½	d24¾	24¾	—1⅜
23⅜	16⅜	WshWt 2.16	13.	6	24	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
47	28⅝	WasteM .70	1.9	13	485	39	37	37	—2⅜
37	20½	WatkinJ .48	1.6	13	137	29½	28⅝	29⅛	—1¼
7¼	4⅞	WayGos			7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7½	4⅞	WeanUn .20	4.1	98	25	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
23¼	7¾	WebbD .20	2.9	7	628	8	d 7	7	—1
28½	22⅜	WeisMk s.88	3.9	7	17	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
33⅜	22	WellsF 1.92	8.7	4	699	22¼	d21⅜	22	— ⅛
17⅞	11	WelFM 1.35e	12.	6	63	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
48	32	WPenP pf4.50	14.		z50	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
37½	27¼	WPtPPe 2.80	9.8	5	25	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
14	10	WstctT g.80			1	10½	10½	10½	
12	6⅝	WnAirL .40	6.2	2	527	7	d 6⅛	6½	— ⅛
30⅛	20	WAir pf 2	10.		18	20⅜	d19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
35	24½	WnBnc 1.64	6.8	4	761	24½	d24¼	24¼	— ¼
49¼	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	.9	16	336	40	37⅜	37⅜	—3⅜
38	24⅜	WnCo pf2.12	7.5		9	29	28½	28½	—1⅛
67⅜	32⅜	WPacl 23.75e	3.1	3	143	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	—1¼
26⅞	16¼	WUnion 1.40	7.9		489	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
56	40½	WnUn pf4.60	11.		3	44	42⅜	42⅜	— ¼
63	48	WnUn pf4.90	10.		3	47⅛	d47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
11	7⅝	WUn dpf1.18	15.		30	8	7⅝	8	
23⅛	16	WUTI pf2.56	16.		9	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
27	16½	WestgEl 1.40	7.2	5	1426	19⅝	19	19⅜	— ⅜
46	37¾	Wstg pf 3.80	10.		z20	38	38	38	
38¾	27¾	Wstvac 1.50	5.5	5	78	28	d27¼	27¼	— ⅜
37⅞	26½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.6	7	656	28⅝	28	28¼	— ⅛
49⅝	37⅝	Weyr pf2.80	7.4		24	38⅜	38	38	— ½
39⅛	26¼	WheelF 1.40	4.7	8	352	31½	29⅜	29⅜	—2⅛
39⅞	29½	WheelF pf 2	6.5		106	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
24¼	15	WheelPit		1	49	17⅜	16	16	—1⅜
50	37	WhelPit pf6	16.		z320	38	37	37½	+ ½
41½	32¾	WhelPit pf5	15.		z300	33½	33	33¼	— ¾
22½	14⅛	Whirlpl 1.40	9.5	5	179	14⅝	14¾	14¾	— ¼
27⅞	20⅝	WhitC 1.40	7.0	4	208	20½	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	WhiteM		2	625	4⅝	d 4⅛	4½	— ¼
26½	12⅛	Whittak 1	5.4	5	362	19¼	18¼	18½	—1
17⅜	12⅛	Wickes 1.04	8.9	3	168	12½	d11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
13⅜	5⅛	Wiebldt .44	7.2	8	14	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
40½	17⅛	Williams 1.10	4.8	9	1644	27⅜	22⅜	23	—4⅜
15⅝	8⅝	WilshrO .07r	.8	31	234	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅜
33⅝	23⅜	WinDx 1.68	6.8	7	12	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ½
3⅜	1⅜	Winnbgo		94	553	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
11⅜	5⅛	WinterJ .87e	17.	14	34	5⅛	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
26⅞	19	WisEP 2.38	12.	7	52	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
89½	64½	WisE pf7.75	12.		z30	63½	d63½	63½	—1
25⅜	17	WisGas 2.04	12.	5	13	17¼	d16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
20⅞	14⅛	WiscPL 1.84	12.	6	17	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
19⅛	13⅛	WiscPS 1.72	12.	5	37	14	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
33	23⅛	Witco 1.40	6.4	5	122	23⅛	d21⅜	22	—2
16½	10	WitrR .80	7.4	4	175	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
14⅞	8⅜	WolvrW .44	4.4	4	193	11⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
24⅞	15⅝	Wometc .66	4.5	7	77	16	d14⅛	14⅝	—1⅜
22⅞	.16	WoodPl s		15	328	17⅜	d15⅜	15⅜	—1⅜
32	21⅞	Wolwth 1.60	7.4	4	553	21⅞	d21½	21½	— ⅜
44	31	Wolw pf2.20	7.3		3	30½	d30¼	30¼	— ⅜
9½	4⅝	WorldAir		4	83	5⅛	d 4⅞	4⅞	— ½
80	61	Wrigly 2.88a	4.3	7	16	68	67½	67½	— ½
33½	32	Wrigly wi			1	u34½	34½	34½	+1
11⅜	7¼	Wurltzr		58	15	7⅝	d 7	7	— ¼
28⅜	11⅛	Wylain .80	4.0	9	95	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ¼
17	7½	WyleLb s.50	4.2	7	92	12⅝	12	12	—1
9⅜	4	Wyly		16	484	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅜	52½	Xerox 2.80	5.5	8	1814	52⅞	d50½	50⅝	—2
28⅞	14⅝	XTRA .64	4.5	3	334	15½	d14¼	14¼	—1½
35¼	14⅝	Yatess .20	1.1	4	211	19⅝	17½	17½	—2¼
25	15¾	ZaleCp 1.08	6.4	4	32	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	—1
39⅜	15½	Zapata .48	1.9	10	530	27⅜	24⅞	24⅞	—2
14⅜	9⅛	ZayreCp		10	203	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
15½	8½	ZenithR .60	7.4	8	342	8⅜	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ½
19½	17	Zeros .48	2.9	8	18	16⅞	d16½	16½	— ⅛
21⅞	14⅛	Zurnind .92	6.4	5	135	15¼	d14⅞	14⅞	— ⅞

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

March 27, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	17⅝-18	8 13/16-8 15/16	5⅛-5⅜	18⅛-18⅜	13½-13⅞
2 M.	19⅛-19⅝	9 1/16-9 3/16	6-6⅛	18⅝-18⅞	14-14⅜
3 M.	19 1/16-19 3/16	9 11/16-9 13/16	7-7⅛	18⅝-18⅞	14⅛-14⅜
6 M.	18 15/16-19 1/16	9½-10	7⅛-7⅜	18⅜-18⅝	14⅛-14⅜
1 Y.	17½-17⅝	9 15/16-10 1/16	7-7⅛	17⅝-17⅞	14⅜-15⅛

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, March 27, 1980

AELInd	7⅛	7⅜
AFAProt	5⅝	6⅛
AVMCp	3⅛	3⅝
Accuray	4⅝	5⅛
AddisnW	7	7⅜
AdvRoss	3½	3⅞
AlexAlex	25⅝	26½
Allcoinc	26	28
AllynB	9	10
AFinCp	24½	25½
AFurn	4 3-16	4 7-16
AGreet	9⅝	10
AlntGp	49⅜	50⅜
AMicros	13⅝	14⅝
AWeldng	28⅜	29⅜
Amterr	3¼	3½
Anodite	8⅛	8½
AnheusB	21⅞	21⅜
AntoCp	8½	9
ArdenGp	2⅜	3⅛
AsdColo	19½	20¼
AtGsLt	13	13⅜
BairdCp	8⅛	8⅞
BangHE	9⅜	10½
BkamRt	13⅜	14¼
BasicRs g	8⅜	9⅛
BasstFr	14	14⅜
BoyisMk	10⅜	11⅛
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	32	32⅜
BibbCo	11	12
BirdSon	15½	17
Birtchr	1⅛	2
BlkHilP	22⅜	23½
Bonanza	2⅜	3
BrookS	45⅛	48⅛
BrwTom	37	38
Buckbee	6½	7
Buckeye	16½	17½
BurnupS	7⅛	7⅜
CalWtSv	28½	30
ConradH	1⅛	1⅞
CapSwC	15	15⅜
CapinAir	2⅜	3⅛
CareCp	8	9
CaVIPS	12	13⅜
ChmLea	26½	28½
ChesUll	11	11⅜
Cirfico	5½	6½
CitzUIA	28⅛	29
CitzUtB	26⅜	27½
ClarkJL	26	27½
ClowCp	5⅜	5⅞
ComClH	24½	25
CmlShr	12	13½
CmwTel	14	16
ConPap	51½	52½
CrosTre	29⅛	29⅝
CullrFed	1½	2¼
Cyclitron	7½	8½
DanlyM	26	28
DtaDes	14¼	14⅝
DaylMal	15⅝	17⅜
DekibAg	27	27¾
DeLuxC	33¼	34
DetConT	10	11
DewevEl	2⅜	3
DiaCrys	21	22½
DixnCru	32	35
Docutel	8⅞	9¼
DollrGn	8⅛	8⅜
DoylDB	23½	24¼
DunkinD	8⅜	9¼
Durinon	14	15
EatnVnce	5	5⅝
EconLab	16⅝	17⅜
ElPasEl	8⅛	8⅝
ElderBe	5⅝	6⅛
EleNucl	5⅝	5⅝
ElModul	5½	7¼
EnrDev	14¼	15¼
Entwistl	3¼	4
EqtOil	34	35½
Fabri h	1¼	2⅛
FtBkSys	33	33⅜
FtBostn	11¼	12¼
FtEmpS	10¼	10⅝
FtWnFin	3⅛	4
Flickgr	10⅛	10⅜
FloatPnt	15¼	16
FlaWatU	¾	1
ForestO	25	25½
Formigli	1⅜	2½
FrankCp	7⅜	7⅞
FrankEl	12	12⅜
GnRlEst	10½	12
GnReins	87	88
GovEFn	6½	7¼
GreenM	9⅜	9⅞
GrevAdv	42½	44½
Glfintst	23	25
Gyrodyn	5⅜	6½
Hardwke	5½	6½
HrpRow	7	7½
HarpGp	28½	29¼
HartfNt	11⅜	12⅜
HenrdF	23⅛	24
Helobm	2½	3
Hoover	9⅜	9⅞
HarizRs	2⅞	3⅛
HyattInt	23	27
IMSInt	24⅜	25½
Infraind	5½	6⅛
IntelCp	57½	58½
IntrcEnr	4½	5½
IntmlGs	12½	13
InBkWsh	8⅜	9⅛
IwaSoUt	19¼	19¾
JamWP h	3½	4¼
Jamsby	16¼	17
JiffyFd	⅝	1
JostynM	15¼	16
KaisSt pf	15⅝	16½
Kalvar	2	2⅛
Kaman	18½	19¼
KmpAm	8⅝	9⅛
KateGre	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	3	4
KellySv	35½	37
Keuffel	16½	17½
Kimball	12¼	13¼
Kinglnt	3⅝	4⅝
KnapeV	16⅜	17⅜
Kratos s	9½	10½
Lanceln	17½	18¼
LandRes	2⅜	3⅛
LaneCo	18½	19½
LtdStor	5⅜	6⅛
LinBcst	37⅜	38⅜
Logetrn	11¼	12¼
MSIDat	5⅜	6⅛
ModsGE	12⅛	13⅛
MagellPet	6½	7
MaicRt	1½	1⅞
Mallkrt	26½	27½
MoulLP	21	22½
McCorm	19½	20¼
McQuay	8	8⅝
MdsxW	14¼	15¼
MdldCap	6⅝	7
MidlRes	1⅜	1⅝
MidlBks	22⅜	23¼
Millipr	27⅜	28¼
MissVlG	13⅜	14⅜
Molex	34⅜	35½
MonfCol	4⅞	5¼
MoorePd	18⅝	19⅜
MorgRes	1	1⅛
MotClub	2⅜	2⅝
Moeller	31⅜	32⅜
NarsCp	21	23
NwldRE	12	13
NJNGas	13⅝	13⅜
NielsnA	21⅜	22¼
NielsnB	22¼	22¼
NoCarGs	12⅞	12⅞
NoEOl un	68	70
NwtNGs	11⅞	12¼
NwstPS	12⅛	13⅛
Noxell	17⅜	17⅞
OgilvyM	20⅜	21½
OhFerro	8¼	9¼
OtterTP	18	18⅝
PCAInt	6⅜	7¼
PabstB	12⅞	13⅜
PcGaR	16¼	17½
PauleyP	15	15⅝
PeerMf	9⅛	10
PenoEnt	11⅜	11⅞
Petrolil	40½	41½
Pettibon	22	22⅝
PierceSS	8½	9
Pinkrtn	30	31½
PionHiB	19⅝	20⅝
Plastine	1	2
Possis	4	4⅝
Progrp	⅞	1¼
PbSvNC	10⅛	10½
PurtBen	14½	15⅛
PutOCap	8⅝	9⅜
QuakrCh	13¼	14¼
RogenPr	7	7½
Raychm	48½	50½
Raymnd	25	26
RoadEx	23½	24¼
RobbMy s	24	25½
Roselon	2⅜	3⅛
Rouse	12⅞	13⅜
RusStov	11⅜	12⅜
Sadlier	3⅜	4⅛
ScanDt	1⅛	1⅝
ScrippH	54½	59½
Swcmst s	22½	23½
Shawmt	32½	33½
SolidSts	7	7⅝
SColWtr	11¼	12¼
SwElSv	13	13⅝
SwnEnr	28¼	29¼
Standyn	21	21⅜
StdRegs	22¼	23¼
StanHP	22	23
SterlSt	5⅜	6⅛
StrawCl	21½	23
SuperEl	7⅜	7⅜
TIME DC	4	5
Tampax	26	26⅜
Tandem	37	37⅜
TecumP	59½	61½
Tennant	25	26½
Tiprary	15⅛	15⅝
TricoPd	33	36
TrayGld g	5⅛	5⅝
TysonFd	8	9
UnMcGil	12½	13½
USSurg	20½	21¼
USTrck	13	13½
UVaBsh	21⅜	21⅜
UpPenP	11½	12½
VanDus	10⅛	11¼
Velcro g	7⅛	7⅝
VideoCp	5⅛	5⅜
VaNBsh	10½	11
WshEnr	15½	16
Weldtrn	1½	2⅛
WellsGo	7⅜	8½
WtnMtg	2⅜	3⅛
WmorC	20⅜	21
WoodLoF	21¼	22
WrightW	3⅝	4⅛
ZionUtc	19½	20½

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 27, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 653.90
—(d) Conbar	SF 651.00
—(d) Grabar	SF 663.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 799.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.72
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.91
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 10.04
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 7.95
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.815
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 19.98
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 12.28
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 25.94
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 277.00
—(d) Canasec	SF 545.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 57.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 60.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 103.25
—(d) Ussec	SF 471.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 107.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 17.18
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 59.60
EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965. Nassau. Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd.	$ 2.05
FIDELITY PO Box 670. Hamilton. Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 28.40
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$89.96
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd	$ 18.52
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 29.55
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 56.62
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$ 16.77
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 6.37
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 18.29
G.T MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 38.36
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 11.49
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.16
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 8.86
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 11.29
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund	$ 11.29
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 11.54
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$43.35
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 22.87
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 421.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 274.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.72
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$ 50.84
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,136.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,028.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 339.00
—(d) Intervalor	SF 49.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 325.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 220.75
—(d) Univ Bond Select	SF 60.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 67.47
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 21.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 52.25
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 69.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 124.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 91.50
—(d) Globinvest	SF 82.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 67.75
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 353.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 313.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 180.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 33.81
—(d) Unifonds	DM 15.14
—(d) Unirak	DM 46.70

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$9.13
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,003.74
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.37
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 109.70
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.00
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 16.75
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,346.00
(d) Cortbica Open-End Fund.	$ 220.39
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.74
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,153.26
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 6.14
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$13.25
(w) D.G.C.	$ 48.17
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 8.09
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 19.11
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$24.86
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,167.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 5,710.27
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$ 217.34
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 148.40
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 58.83
(d) Fonditalia	$ 14.79
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 36.83
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 8.27
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.55
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV	$ 404.66
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$109.64
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 118.83
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.73
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 168.50
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 20.86
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 7.80
(d) Investa DWS	DM 30.40
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 60.31
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 18.50
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.10
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$74.62
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 39.72
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,387.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.83
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 17.97
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 71.18
(w) Luxfund	$ 31.04
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.75
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.72
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ .70
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.89
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 14.41
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.07*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 4.45*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 83.94
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 32.22
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 986.18
(d) Renta Fund	$ 54.79
(d) Rentinvest	LF 763.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 3.83
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 10.66
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 54.75
(w) Seoro (N.A.V.)	$ 16.32
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 85.60
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 14.18
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 52.83
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 72.51
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 29.55
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.49
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 1.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.80
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 99.12
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 427.77
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 19.85
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 93.57
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,951.30

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 27, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
FstChi Cp	1,083,300	11½	—1
Mobil s	1,060,400	65⅛	+6¼
IBM s	854,300	57½	+4½
Boeing	814,200	54½	+3½
Texaco Inc	757,800	33	+1⅛
Gulf Oil	677,700	39⅜	+3⅜
Occident Pet	624,700	21⅜	— ⅜
LouLd Exp	566,800	33½	—2½
Relian Grp	497,500	62½	— ¼
BallyMfg s	477,200	20⅜	—1⅞
Am Cyan	472,700	24¼	— ¼
CaesarsWld s	455,200	11⅜	+ ⅜
AmerT&T	430,700	48	+ ½
Tesoro Pet	427,100	16½	— ⅜
Exxon	426,400	55⅝	— ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	N.A.	42.75
Advanced	N.A.	736
Volume Up (millions)	9.74	14.83
Declined	N.A.	775
Volume Down (millions)	52.41	18.99
Unchanged	N.A.	365
Total Issues	N.A.	1,876
New highs	N.A.	1
New lows	N.A.	247

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	752.65	767.41	729.95	759.98	—2.14
20 Trn	237.44	239.82	229.79	233.69	—7.35
15 Util	96.82	97.33	95.23	96.04	—1.32
65 Stk	271.96	275.85	264.24	271.73	—3.53

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	98.22	—0.46
Industrials	—	—	111.09	—0.31
Utilities	—	—	43.29	—0.70
Finance	—	—	10.41	—0.15
Transp.	—	—	14.38	—0.36

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	55.30	—0.68
Industrials	—	—	63.40	—0.66
Transp.	—	—	46.30	—1.82
Utilities	—	—	32.19	—0.38
Finance	—	—	51.64	—1.24

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 26	154,779	261,396	1,221
March 25	160,167	354,570	3,237
March 24	178,899	343,617	7,423
March 21	134,009	253,632	809
March 20	137,929	252,581	700

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DomePetr gs	346,700	48	—3⅛
RangerOil s	345,800	18⅝	—1⅜
ResrtIntA	342,800	23⅝	— ¼
GtBas Pet	320,700	13⅞	— ⅜
HouOilM	313,500	19⅝	—1½
Wainoco s	270,100	20	—2½
GulfCan g	255,100	106¼	—3⅜
AtlasCM	251,700	3½	— ½
Goldfield Cp	248,000	2	— ⅛
IntrCtyGs g	235,000	12⅝	— ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	12.59	4.74
Advanced	N.A.	234
Volume Up (millions)	0.79	1.02
Declined	N.A.	344
Volume Down (millions)	11.82	3.14
Unchanged	N.A.	235
Total Issues	N.A.	813
New highs	N.A.	3
New lows	N.A.	82

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
231.92	207.11	215.69	—16.23

FUTURES DOW JONES

Through New York Industrial Index Fund Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes March 27 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high.
March 27	—/—	764/795
April 24	760/768	760/797
May 22	760/770	760/797

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON NV. Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM. Tel. 211188 Telex 12116

ADVERTISEMENT

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.

(CDR's)

Referring to the advertisement in this paper of September 18th, 1979, the undersigned announces that the original shares from **5% free distribution** have been received.

As from April 14th, 1980, one new CDR, The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., cum cp. n° 20 and talon will be available at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, against delivery of 20 div. cps. n° 18 of CDRs, The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. After June 27th, 1980, the equivalent of the CDRs, which have not been claimed by the holders of div. cp. n° 18, will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.

Further the undersigned announces that as from **April 14th, 1980,** at Kas-Associatie N.V. div. cp. n° 19 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDRs The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 4.21 net (div. per record-date 29.9.1979; gross Yen 6,- p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 90,- = Dfls. -.74 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 120,- = Dfls. -.99) will be deducted.

After 29.4.1980, the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 3,96 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, March 24th, 1980.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	21.40
Albert Heijn	67.50
Algemebank	257.00
Amrobank	52.70
A'Dam Rub	3.85
Fokker	24.00
Heineken	64.20
H.V.A.	37.50
Hoogovens	17.00
K.L.M.	59.20
Nat. Nedder	101.50
Pakhoed	43.70
Philips	16.80
Robeco	153.00
Rolinco	136.00
Rorento	103.80
Royal Dutch	147.20
Unilever	103.40
Van Ommer	208.00
VMF-Stork	29.00

Anp-Cbs Index: 74.40 Previous: 75.20

Brussels

Arbed	2,110
GBL (B.lamb)	1,460
Cockerill	280
Electrobel	5,100
GB-Inno-BM	2,250
Hoboken	2,405
Petrofina	4,850
Pft. Gevaert	920
Soc. Generale	1,376
Solvay	2,305
Un. Miniere	742

Bourse Index: 143.23 Previous: 145.80

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	90.10
B.A.S.F.	134.60
Bayer	115.90
Commerzbnk	155.20
Cont. Gummi	44.10
Daimler	244.00
Demag	124.00
Deutsche Bnk	227.50
Dresdner Bnk	169.20
Hoechst	109.40
Hoesch	30.20
Karstadt	221.00
Kaufhof	176.00
K.H.D.	213.50
Lufthansa	73.00
Mannesman	119.50
Metallgesell.	253.00
Neckermann	127.50
RWE new	166.50
Schering	176.50
Siemens	248.50
Thyssen	78.20
Varta	141.00
Veba	143.50
Volkswagen	175.00

Siemon Index: 128.15 Previous: 129.32

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$11½
Anglo-Am	0.69
Barclays Bnk	4.08
Beecham Gp	1.15
BICC	1.08
Boots	1.76
Bowater	1.63
BAT Ind.	2.26
BOC Int'l	0.61
Brit. Pet.	3.36
Burmah	1.91
Chartered	1.48
Cadbury Sc.	0.63
Cons.Gold Fds	4.69
Courtaulds	0.68
De Beer D	$8.50
Distillers	1.97
Dunlop	0.58
Free St Ged	48.00
GEC	3.73
GKN	2.54
Glaxo Gp	2.40
Gt Un St	3.82
Guinness	0.85
Hawker-Sidd	1.74
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.66
Imps	0.75½
Marks & Spen.	0.89
Metal Box	2.46
Plessey	1.31
Randfontein	$62½
Rank Org.	1.96
Royal Dutch	32½
R.T.Z.	3.50
Shell	3.28
Thorn (A)	2.96
Tube Invest.	2.56
Ultramar	5.00
Union Carb.	$N.A.
Vickers	1.71
War L3½	N.A.
West Deep	$31½
West Drief	$61½
West Hold	$53.00
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.39

F.T. 30 Index: 423.10 Previous: 435.10

Milan

Bastogi	702.00
Centrale	8,875.00
ERBA	2,440.00
ErcMarelli	352.00
Fiat	2,039.00
Finsider	79.00
Generali	48,450.00
IFI	2,425.00
Italgas	855.00
Italsider	297.00
LaRinas	118.00
Montedis	169.50
Olivetti	1,920.00
Pirelli	1,990.00
Snia Visco	658.00

BCI Index: 72.80 Previous: 71.69

Paris

Air Liquide	485.20
BSN	860.00
Carrefour	1,586.00
Cim Lafarge	230.10
Cie Bancaire	289.20
CFP	242.10
CGE	329.00
CCF	158.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,223.00
Ferodo	233.50
Gen Occident	275.00
Imetal	99.10
L Oreal	600.00
Mach Bull	56.90
Michelin	720.00
Moet Henn	483.00
Moulinex	74.90
Paribas	218.00
PUK	96.00
Penarroya	88.30
Perrier	247.00
Peugeot	232.00
Rh Poulenc	118.80
Sacilor	25.50
St Gobain	126.80
Suez	269.00
Telemecan	749.00
Thomson	185.00
Usinor	13.35

Agefi Index: 125.81 Previous: 127.51

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,115
Buehrle	2,570
B Baveri	1,620
Cib Geigy	970
Cr Suisse	2,180
Fisher	765
HofRochN	5,225
Nestle	3,055
Sandoz	3,525
Ste B. Suisse	377
Sulzer	2,770
U.B. Suisse	3,290

SBC Index: 306.30 Previous: 310.90

Argentina, Russia End Energy Talks

MOSCOW, March 27 (AP) — Argentine and Soviet officials completed four days of talks today on the possibilities of cooperating in nuclear energy. Argentine diplomatic sources reported. They called the talks a first step toward "fruitful future cooperation."

Argentina, which has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, is proceeding with plans for nuclear power plants despite U.S. objections that the program has the potential for producing weapons material. Buenos Aires rejects international controls designed to prevent diversion of fuel into weapons-making.

West German-Argentine negotiations on the purchase by Argentina of a West German nuclear reactor that will produce plutonium, which can be used for weapons, were concluded this week with an agreement on safeguards for the project.

ADVERTISEMENT

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **April 16th, 1980,** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. n° 15 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 3,46 net (div. per record-date 20.11.1979; gross Yen 5,- p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 75,- = Dfls. -.62 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 100,- = Dfls. -.83 p. CDR) will be deducted.

After 20.6.1980 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 3,25 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, March 24th, 1980.

Chicago Futures

March 27, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	4.10	4.10	4.01	4.09½	—.04¼
Jul	4.21	4.21	4.10½	4.19¼	—.04¼
Sep	4.34	4.34	4.24½	4.31¼	—.08
Dec	4.52	4.52	4.42	4.50	—.03
Mar	4.70	4.70	4.58	4.67	—.08
May				4.73½	—.12½

Sales Wed. 17,610. Total open interest Wed. 46,457, off 272 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.61½	2.62	2.56½	2.58½	—.05½
Jul	2.71½	2.73¾	2.69	2.71¼	—.05
Sep	2.85	2.85½	2.81¾	2.83¼	—.05¼
Dec	2.94	2.94¼	2.90½	2.92¼	—.04¼
Mar	3.04	3.06½	3.03½	3.05¼	—.03½
May	3.13½	3.16	3.12¾	3.15	—.03¼

Sales Wed. 33,038. Total open interest Wed. 158,251, up 1,969 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	6.03	6.03	5.86	5.96¾	—.10¼
Jul	6.26	6.26	6.12	6.22½	—.10
Aug	6.38	6.38	6.23	6.32½	—.11½
Sep	6.46	6.47	6.33	6.39½	—.14½
Nov	6.62	6.63	6.47	6.57¾	—.14
Jan	6.81	6.81½	6.67	6.75	—.14
Mar	7.00	7.00	6.80	6.95	—.14
May	7.16½	7.17½	6.97	7.07½	—.15½

Sales Wed. 26,865. Total open interest Wed. 108,662, up 191 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	165.50	165.50	160.80	163.90	—2.80
Jul	172.50	172.50	168.00	170.50	—2.90
Aug	175.00	175.80	171.50	173.60	—2.80
Sep	179.00	179.00	175.00	176.10	—3.60
Oct	182.50	182.50	178.00	179.20	—4.20
Dec	186.50	186.50	182.00	184.30	—3.70
Jan	188.00	188.00	185.00	186.50	—3.50
Mar	193.00	193.00	189.00	192.00	—3.00
May	193.00	195.00	193.00	195.00	—4.00
Jul				198.00	—5.50

Sales Wed. 8,743. Total open interest Wed. 52,160, off 647 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	21.75	21.75	21.25	21.52	— .39
Jul	22.35	22.35	21.83	22.03	— .47
Aug	22.55	22.55	22.10	22.35	— .46
Sep	22.75	22.80	22.35	22.53	— .52
Oct	23.05	23.05	22.60	22.75	— .55
Dec	23.45	23.50	23.05	23.27	— .45
Jan	23.55	23.60	23.20	23.40	— .50
Mar	24.10	24.10	23.60	23.65	— .60
May	24.47	24.47	24.00	24.03	— .57
Jul	24.85	24.85	24.50	24.50	— .55

Sales Wed. 9,920. Total open interest Wed. 59,832, up 2,195 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.35½	1.35½	1.31	1.31½	—.05
Jul	1.44½	1.44½	1.39½	1.40½	—.05
Sep	1.53	1.53	1.49	1.49¼	—.05
Dec	1.64	1.64	1.59½	1.60½	—.05
Mar	1.70½	1.70½	1.68½	1.68½	—.04¾

Sales Wed. 285. Total open interest Wed. 3,632, off 50 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	65.00	65.45	63.72	63.72	—1.50
Jun	66.90	67.25	65.65	65.65	—1.50
Aug	66.85	67.10	65.30	65.30	—1.50
Oct	65.95	66.07	64.35	64.35	—1.50
Dec	67.10	67.35	65.75	65.75	—1.50
Jan				66.10	—1.50
Feb	67.95	67.95	66.32	66.32	—1.50

Est. sales 24,727; sales Wed. 30,234. Total open interest Wed. 53,351, off 337 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	74.50	74.50	72.97	72.97	—1.50
May	74.57	74.75	73.87	73.87	—1.50
Aug	74.40	74.75	72.90	72.90	—1.50
Sep	74.25	74.25	72.67	72.67	—1.50
Oct	73.52	73.85	72.02	72.02	—1.50
Nov	74.10	74.35	72.65	72.65	—1.50

Est. sales 3,514; sales Wed. 4,796. Total open interest Wed. 14,655, up 33 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	32.50	32.50	31.17	31.17	—1.50
Jun	36.30	36.35	35.10	35.10	—1.50
Jul	38.40	38.40	37.00	37.00	—1.50
Aug	38.25	38.25	36.95	36.95	—1.50
Oct	38.20	38.25	37.00	37.00	—1.50
Dec	41.60	41.60	40.10	40.10	—1.50
Feb	43.60	43.60	42.40	42.40	—1.50
Apr	43.50	43.50	41.85	41.87	—1.28
Jun	44.60	44.60	44.50	44.50	— .60

Est. sales 7,055; sales Wed. 6,118. Total open interest Wed. 23,720, off 179 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	39.15	39.20	37.25	37.25	—2.00
Jul	40.40	40.45	38.67	38.67	—2.00
Aug	39.40	39.40	37.72	37.72	—2.00
Feb	52.35	52.40	50.60	50.60	—2.00
Mar	52.00	52.00	50.90	50.90	—2.00
May	51.60	51.60	51.60	51.60	—2.00

Est. sales 2,332; sales Wed. 11,706. Total open interest Wed. 19,955, off 283 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	39.00	39.00	37.25	37.25	—1.50
Jun	43.25	43.25	42.05	42.15	—1.10
Jul	43.60	43.60	43.00	43.00	— .45
Aug	43.65	43.65	43.05	43.05	— .60
Oct	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	— .30

Est. sales 173; sales Wed. 69. Total open interest Wed. 756, off 26 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. (old contracts)					
Apr	42.00	42.25	42.00	42.25	+ .25
May	43.50	44.25	43.50	44.25	— .50
(new contracts)					
May	44.75	44.75	44.75	44.75	
Jun				47.50	— .50
Jul				49.00	
Sep	56.50	56.75	56.50	56.75	+ .25
Oct				54.25	
Dec				59.50	
Jan				57.00	

Est. sales 12; sales Wed. 12. Total open interest Wed. 86, off 3 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May	187.50	188.40	183.20	183.20	—5.00
Jul	189.50	190.80	185.30	186.00	—4.30
Sep	194.70	195.60	189.70	192.20	—2.50
Nov	190.50	191.50	185.00	187.80	—2.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	173.50	174.50	168.50	169.00	—4.50
Mar	178.00	178.00	171.80	172.00	—4.50
May	180.50	181.50	176.00	176.00	—4.80
Jul	181.80	181.00	179.50	179.50	—4.00

Est. sales 3,104; sales Wed. 4,089. Total open interest Wed. 10,137, up 343 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	168.20	170.00	165.50	169.90	+1.50
Jul	172.10	174.50	170.10	174.30	+2.00
Sep	176.50	177.00	174.00	177.00	+ .10
Nov	175.70	179.00	175.50	178.60	+1.50
Jan	181.00	181.50	179.80	181.00	— .50
Mar	185.00	186.00	183.60	184.50	— .50
May	185.50	186.00	185.00	186.00	— .50
Jul				188.00	—1.50
Sep	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	—1.50

Sales Wed. 594. Total open interest Wed. 3,248, unchanged from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	84.65	85.09	84.51	84.92	+.22
Sep	85.50	85.95	85.37	85.89	+.35
Dec	86.23	86.64	86.16	86.52	+.23
Mar	86.70	86.98	86.57	86.74	+.02
Jun	87.10	87.28	86.98	87.00	—.16
Sep	87.38	87.46	87.19	87.10	—.20
Dec	87.39	87.51	87.13	87.15	—.16
Mar	87.20	87.35	87.20	87.22	—.18

Est. sales 18,471; sales Wed. 14,835. Total open interest Wed. 26,221, up 1,164 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	66-25	67-20	66-14	67-05	+02
Sep	67-01	67-24	66-24	67-08	—02
Dec	68-00	68-22	67-22	68-00	—08
Mar	68-16	69-12	68-16	68-26	—09
Jun	69-06	70-05	69-05	69-14	—09
Sep	69-22	70-17	69-22	70-25	—13
Dec	69-26	70-20	69-26	70-00	—17
Mar	69-27	71-01	69-27	70-05	—13
Jun	69-30	70-28	69-30	70-07	—14
Sep	70-00	70-30	70-00	70-09	—14

Sales Wed. 9,205. Total open interest Wed. 46,674, up 448 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	81.20	81.40	81.17	81.32	+ .16
Sep	82.65	82.80	82.57	82.68	+ .13
Dec				83.40	— .05
Mar				83.18	— .13

Sales Wed. 85. Total open interest Wed. 392, up 5 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.					
Jun	65-20	66-29	65-12	66-04	—05
Sep	66-29	67-24	66-12	66-24	—20
Dec	67-22	68-25	67-02	67-05	—40
Mar	68-16	69-17	67-30	67-30	—43
Jun	69-11	70-05	68-10	68-10	—51
Sep	69-19	70-18	69-10	69-10	—34
Dec	70-08	70-28	69-00	69-00	—54
Mar	70-15	71-06	69-19	69-19	—46
Jun	70-30	71-10	69-15	69-15	—57
Sep	71-02	71-13	69-20	69-20	—56
Dec	70-31	71-15	69-25	69-25	—52

Sales Wed. 18,818. Total open interest Wed. 58,506, off 567 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Jun	.8455	.8494	.8439	.8485	+04
Sep	.8505	.8543	.8485	.8530	+07
Dec	.8550	.8585	.8525	.8562	+01
Mar	.8525	.8580	.8525	.8533	—17
Jun	.8610	.8630	.8575	.8575	—30

Est. sales 2,792; sales Wed. 2,041. Total open interest Wed. 9,336, up 122 from Tues. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Jun	2.1815	2.1860	2.1610	2.1750	+ 10
Sep	2.1840	2.1875	2.1630	2.1770	— 10
Dec	2.1840	2.1840	2.1665	2.1780	— 20

Est. sales 8,835; sales Wed. 7,939. Total open interest Wed. 15,455, up 1,577 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Jun	.5315	.5325	.5292	.5295	— 85
Sep	.5418	.5425	.5396	.5398	— 87
Dec	.5485	.5486	.5460	.5464	— 92
Mar	.5505	.5505	.5505	.5505	

Est. sales 3,897; sales Wed. 3,188. Total open interest Wed. 9,588, up 50 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun				.23585	

Est. sales 0; sales Wed. 0. Total open interest Wed. 20, unchanged from Tues. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Jun	.004028	.004026	.004017	.004018	—24
Sep	.004058	.004060	.004050	.004052	—22
Dec	.004110	.004110	.004088	.004098	—22

Est. sales 2,025; sales Wed. 810. Total open interest Wed. 4,027, up 105 from Tues. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun	.5620	.5628	.5580	.5582	—134
Sep	.5752	.5763	.5713	.5713	—146
Dec	.5870	.5885	.5830	.5830	—150
Mar	.6070	.6070	.6070	.6070	—150
May				.6210	—150

Est. sales 2,281; sales Wed. 2,724. Total open interest Wed. 7,803, off 19 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.				
Apr	1410.0	1920.0	1020.0	1080.0
May				2105.0
Jul				2173.0
Sep				2247.0
Dec				2327.0
Jan				2354.0
May				2462.0
Jul				2518.0
Sep				2570.0
Dec				2640.0

Est. sales 15,000; sales Wed. 8,383. Total open interest Wed. 51,268 up [illegible] from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Apr	530.00	515.00	485.00	482.60
Jul	562.50	589.50	542.50	562.50
Oct	495.50	595.50	595.50	595.50
Jan	628.50	628.50	628.50	628.50
Apr	663.50	663.50	663.50	667.50

Est. sales 2,316; sales Wed. 3,761. Total open interest Wed. 6,717 off 219 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Apr	480.00	481.00	453.00	463.00
May	487.50	487.50	487.50	487.50
Jun	502.00	502.00	496.00	496.00
Aug	513.40	513.40	513.40	513.40
Oct	530.00	530.00	530.00	530.00
Dec	548.20	548.20	548.20	548.20
Feb	565.40	565.40	565.40	565.40
Apr	583.00	583.00	583.00	583.00
Jun	600.40	600.40	600.40	600.40
Aug				617.80
Oct				635.20
Dec	652.60	652.60	652.60	652.60

Est. sales 31,000; sales Wed. 21,000. Total open interest Wed. 140,[illegible] from Tues.

New York Futures

March 27, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	4.25	4.25	4.24	4.25	—0.03
May	4.77	4.82	4.65	4.65	—0.11
Nov	7.45	7.49	7.42	7.43	—0.06

Est. sales 522; sales Wed. 564. Total open interest Wed. 3,326 off 196 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	187.50	188.00	184.00	187.50	— 0.76
Jul	193.25	194.50	191.94	192.76	— 1.52
Sep	194.80	199.10	196.50	198.01	— 1.21
Dec	191.00	192.00	190.00	191.22	— 0.50
Mar	183.00	183.75	182.00	183.35	— 0.12
May	182.50	184.00	182.00	183.88	+ 0.16
Jul	183.00	185.00	183.00	185.00	+ 0.83

Est. sales 4,770; sales Wed. 6,397. Total open interest Wed. 13,431 up 118 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	20.56	20.65	18.95	19.54	— 1.82
Jul	20.80	20.95	20.42	20.42	— 1.00
Sep	21.98	21.98	21.38	21.38	— 1.00
Oct	22.30	22.30	21.83	21.83	— 1.00
Jan	23.00	23.00	22.85	22.85	— 1.00
Mar	24.20	25.00	23.89	23.87	— 1.00
May	24.10	24.10	23.98	23.98	— 1.00
Jul	24.30	24.30	24.15	24.15	— 1.00

Est. sales 13,880; sales Wed. 16,307. Total open interest Wed. 71,989 off 2,087 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	136.50	137.10	134.50	134.90	—3.10
Jul	134.80	135.20	133.00	133.15	—3.25
Sep	136.50	136.15	134.25	134.50	—2.75
Dec	z3,010	3,040	2,980	2,985	—55.00
Mar	z3,020	3,050	3,020	3,045	—55.00

Est. sales 1,420; sales Wed. 814. Total open interest Wed. 7,810 up 19 from Tues. z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	94.50	94.60	94.50	94.10	—0.05
Jul	95.20	95.70	94.70	94.70	—0.40
Sep	97.10	97.70	96.00	96.35	—0.45
Nov	98.60	98.90	98.60	97.50	—0.60
Jan	99.50	99.60	98.20	98.20	—0.90
Mar	99.90	99.90	99.20	99.20	—0.90
May	100.00	100.95	99.50	99.40	+0.90
Jul				100.10	—0.90

Est. sales 650; sales Wed. 370. Total open interest Wed. 6,216 off 179 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	89.82	89.82	85.62	85.62	—2.00
Jul	87.40	87.41	83.61	83.61	—2.00
Oct	83.50	83.50	79.52	79.52	—2.00
Dec	78.00	78.00	75.21	75.25	—1.90
Mar	77.00	78.00	75.70	75.70	—2.00
May	77.80	77.80	76.75	76.75	—2.00
Jul				77.25	—2.00

Est. sales 18,550; sales Wed. 15,868. Total open interest Wed. 45,641 off 881 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	84.00	84.20	84.00	84.20	— 3.70
May	86.80	87.00	85.20	85.80	— 3.70
Jul	87.50	90.00	88.20	88.70	— 3.80
Sep	92.00	92.30	90.60	91.20	— 4.10
Dec	95.00	95.80	93.50	93.80	— 4.70
Jan	93.50	94.80	94.50	94.80	— 4.70
Mar	98.00	98.00	96.40	96.40	— 5.00
May	99.00	99.50	98.40	98.80	— 4.60
Jul	101.00	101.80	100.70	100.70	— 4.50
Sep	103.00	103.00	102.20	102.60	— 4.60
Dec	107.80	107.80	105.20	105.20	— 5.00
Jan				106.20	— 5.00

Est. sales 8,500; sales Wed. 9,499. Total open interest Wed. 44,056 off 505 from Tues.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce)

March 27, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	919.00	921.00	944.00	946.00
3 months	939.00	940.00	983.00	984.00
Cathodes: spot	885.00	889.00	926.00	928.00
3 months	915.00	916.00	959.00	960.00
Tin: spot	7,400.00	7,420.00	7,720.00	7,740.00
3 months	7,675.00	7,680.00	7,780.00	7,880.00
Lead: spot	456.00	458.00	467.00	470.00
3 months	432.50	433.50	446.00	448.00
Zinc: spot	300.00	302.00	320.00	322.00
3 months	309.00	310.00	326.00	327.00
Silver: spot	610.00	620.00	808.00	813.00
3 months	635.00	640.00	835.00	839.00
Aluminium: spot	925.00	935.00	918.00	920.00
3 months	837.00	838.00	849.00	851.00
Nickel: spot	2,930.00	2,940.00	2,995.00	3,015.00
3 months	3,040.00	3,050.00	3,118.00	3,120.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

March 27, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	215.00	250.00	216.00	250.00
May	244.00	225.00	224.00	225.00	235.00	236.00
Aug	251.00	232.00	232.00	232.85	244.75	244.90
Oct	260.00	237.50	237.00	237.50	252.00	253.50
9,245 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,408	1,403	1,391	1,394	1,401	1,410
May	1,428	1,414	1,415	1,416	1,431	1,432
Jly	1,436	1,421	1,422	1,424	1,448	1,441
Sep	1,450	1,430	1,431	1,432	1,452	1,453
Dec	1,480	1,468	1,468	1,469	1,481	1,482
Mar	1,496	1,488	1,482	1,488	1,504	1,506
May	1,522	1,515	1,500	1,510	1,520	1,531
1,450 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,437	1,425	1,434	1,435	1,411	1,412
May	1,675	1,656	1,667	1,669	1,657	1,658
Jly	1,700	1,682	1,688	1,698	1,684	1,685
Sep	1,730	1,710	1,712	1,713	1,710	1,713
Nov	1,730	1,709	1,708	1,709	1,705	1,708
Jan	1,717	1,712	1,685	1,705	1,698	1,705
Mar	1,680	1,680	1,650	1,665	1,660	1,665
4,535 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

March 27, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,235	2,105	2,145	2,155	— 30
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,165	2,200	— 30
Aug	2,325	2,200	2,230	2,235	— 30
Oct	2,290	2,280	2,290	2,317	— 20
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,270	—	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,350	—	— 100
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,440	2,545	— 80
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	Unch.
441 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,355	1,355	1,340	1,355	— 5
May	1,362	1,354	1,352	1,355	— 3
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,360	—	— 5
Sep	1,384	1,375	1,375	1,390	+ 1
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,382	1,395	Unch.
Mar	1,415	1,410	1,385	1,410	Unch.
22 lots					

Cash Prices

March 27, 1980

Commodity and unit	Thu.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.90	1.35
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 48' New York yd.	0.66	0.64
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	280.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila. ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	106-107	131-132
Lead Spot, lb	48.00	0.38
Copper elect., lb	108%	98%
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.7055	7.4827
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	11.10	7.570
Gold N.Y., oz	485.25	241.50

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

March 27, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,119.40 f	1,144.90 f
Reuters	1,738.30	1,736.20
Dow Jones Spot	472.55	426.46
D.J. Futures	426.95	426.96

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final. Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931. Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, March 27, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	80⅞	81⅞
Argentina 9⅞-84	76	80
Ashland 7½-82	88⅜	89⅜
Australia 8⅜-91	73⅜	74⅜
Australia 8⅜-92	69⅞	70⅞
Avco 10¼-87	74	77
BTokyo 7⅝-84	77	78
Barclays 8½-92	72¼	73¼
BCHyd. 7⅞-85	75	76
Bell Can 7⅜-87	72	73
Beneficial 9⅜-87	79	80
BFCE 8⅜-83	86	87
Canpac 9⅜-89	79⅜	80⅜
Carter H.H. 9⅜-84	80½	81½
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	74½	75½
Charbonas 8⅞-81	92¼	93¼
CNT 9½-86	81¼	82¼
Comalco 10⅛-91	79	80
Cons. Foods 7½-91	69½	70½
Continental 9⅞-86	80½	81½
Dome Pet. 10-94	78	79
Dominion 10⅛-84	86⅛	87⅛
Dow Chem. 9⅞-94	75	76
DSM 8⅜-88	78⅛	79⅛
E E C 8⅜-82	87	88
E E C 7⅞-84	78⅛	79⅛
E C S 9-93	70	71
E C S 8⅜-97	64⅝	65⅝
EdF 9⅞-86	82½	83½
E I B 9-84	80½	81½
E I B 8⅞-92	69⅞	70⅞
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	86½	87½
Eurofima 8½-83	85⅛	86⅛
E D C 9⅞-84	83⅛	84⅛
Finland 9⅞-86	80⅞	81⅞
Genstar 10-89	80	81
GMAC 9⅞-86	80½	81½
Gotaverken 8⅜-87	75⅜	76⅜
Gould 9⅞-85	83⅛	84⅛
GTE 9⅞-89	79	80
GulfWest 9⅞-84	82	84
Home Oil 9½-86	78	80
Hudson Bay 10-94	75⅝	74¾
ISE Cda 9-82	87	89
I T T 9½-89	76⅝	77⅝
Kennecott 9½-86	79½	80½
Klade W. 8½-85	77⅜	78⅜
Kockums 8-83	88	89
Manitoba 8⅞-83	85	86
Manitoba 9½-89	77⅜	78⅜
Michelin 10-94	75⅛	76⅛
Midld Intl 8⅜-85	82⅜	83⅜
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	82½	83½
NBrunswick 9-83	85½	86½
NBrunsw. 9⅜-94	73⅜	74⅜
Newfoundld 10-94	77⅜	78⅜
NZealand 8½-83	83⅝	84⅝
Norskhyd 8½-92	71	72
Norway 9½-84	83⅜	84⅜
NScotia 9⅞-89	79⅜	80⅜
Occidental 10⅛-84	86⅜	87⅜
Ontario Hyd 8-87	73	74
Penney JC 8⅛-83	83⅛	84⅛
Pennwalt 9⅜-84	84	85
Pepsico 9⅜-84	84⅜	85⅜
Portland 10-84	88	89
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	75	76
Queb. Pro. 9-95	67⅞	68⅞
Seabscania 8½-89	70	71
Shell 8-86	82½	83½
Shell 7½-87	78⅜	79⅜
Stlnd 8⅜-88	78½	79½
StatOil 9⅞-89	78⅝	79⅝
Sweden 9⅞-84	84	85
Transocean 8-86	83⅜	84⅜
Unilever 9⅜-87	79⅜	80⅜
UnOil 7½-87	80½	81½
UnBis 9-89	72	73
Utah 8-87	80½	81½
Vwagen 7⅜-87	73	74
Warner L. 9-84	83⅜	85⅜

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¾-87	57½	59½
SBC 4⅛-93	73	75
Beatrice 6⅛-91	63⅜	64⅜
Beatrice 4½-92	63⅜	65⅜
Beecham 6⅜-92	98½	100
Boots 6⅞-93	94½	96
Borden 6⅞-91	72½	75½
Borden 5-92	62	64
BroadHale 4⅞-87	54½	56½
Canon 6⅞-94	94	95
Carnation 4-88	54½	56½
CIBA G. 4-94	82½	84½
Coke Bott. 6⅞-93	60½	62½
Cr Suisse 4⅛-91	108	110
Cr Suisse 4⅜-93	86	88
Cummins 6⅞-86	71½	73½
Dartind 4⅞-87	60½	62½
EastKodak 4½-88	60½	62½
Ford 5-86	66	68
Ford 5-88	57½	59½
Galveston 8⅜-94	111½	112½
GenElec 4¼-87	63	65
GenFoods 4⅛-92	78½	80½
Gillette 4⅞-87	58	60
GulWestn 5-88	93½	95½
Honda 5½-89	88	90
Honeywell 6-86	74½	76½
ICI 6⅞-97	95½	97
INA 6-97	81½	82½
ISE 6⅞-89	78	80
ITT 4⅞-87	60	62
Lear 8-87	82½	84½
Morton JP 4⅞-87	75	77
Nabisco 5⅞-88	96	98
Owensill 4½-87	84	86
Penney JC 4½-87	58½	60½
RCA 5-88	63½	65½
Revlon 4⅞-87	69	71
Sperry 4⅞-88	90	92
Squibb 4⅞-87	69½	71½
Texaco 4½-88	72½	74½
Texas 7½-93	64	66
Tyco 8⅞-88	110	112
UBS 5-89	84½	86½
UnCarb 4⅞-82	80½	82½
WarnLamb 4½-87	58½	60½
WarnLamb 4⅜-88	57	59
Xerox 5-88	58	60

Bondtrade Index Basis Dec.31,1966=100

	Med.	Long
Thursday	66.07	71.883
Previous	66.336	72.060

URQUIJO INTERNATIONAL N.V.

U.S.$30,000,000 Floating Rate Notes due 1986.

For the six months, March 21, 1980 to September 21, 1980, the notes will carry an interest rate of 19⅞% per annum.

The interest due September 22, 1980, against coupon n° 3 will be U.S.$99.24 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (185) divided by 360.

The Principal Paying Agent SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE 15, Avenue Emile Reuter LUXEMBOURG.

European Cou[rt] Broadens Cod[e] For Equal Pa[y]

LUXEMBOURG, March [...] — The European Court [...] today ruled that the princ[iple of] equal pay for men and [women] doing the same job means [...] woman succeeds a man [...] get the same salary as he[...] sor.

The principle, the court [said, is] not confined to a situation [in which] men and women are conte[mpor]aneously doing equal work for [the same] employer.

The ruling is an interpre[tation of] Article 119 of the Commo[n Market] treaty. The article simply st[ates that] the nine European Econom[ic Com]munity countries "shall [ensure] the application of the princ[iple that] men and women should [receive] equal pay for equal work."

The action stems from [a] case in which a woman [...] London pharmaceutical [...] was paid less than her male [prede]cessor as a warehouse mana[ger. De]manding equal pay, she w[ent] once before Britain's Indus[trial Tri]bunal and then before the E[mploy]ment Appeal Tribunal. W[hen the] company appealed the ru[ling, a] British court asked the Eu[ropean] court for an explanation of [Article] 119.

The latter court said today [the] principle of equal pay applie[s to a] case where it is establishe[d that] a woman has rece[ived less] pay than a man who was em[ployed] prior to the woman's period [of em]ployment and who did equ[al work] for the employer."

Comex Relax[es] Restrictions [on] Silver Tradin[g]

NEW YORK, March 27 [...] — The New York Commo[dity Ex]change, or Comex, today [...] margin requirements and ea[sed] restrictions on dealers' hold[ings of] silver futures contracts in a [...] of silver-market trading.

The exchange had impo[sed the] restrictions to counter hig[h] prices resulting from heavy [buying] by large traders. An [exchange] spokesman said the recent [decline in] silver prices made it possib[le to ease] the restrictions.

Effective today, the m[argin for] holders of one to 10 silve[r contracts] is reduced to $25,000 [...] ounce contract from $[...] holders of 11 to 100 contr[acts the] margin is cut to $35,0[00 from] $40,000, and for holders [of more] than 100 contracts, it has [been cut] to $40,000 from $50,000. [...] Margin is the amount th[at a buyer] must put down in advance [to buy or] sell a contract.

The Comex also eased [restric]tion on traders' holdings [imposed] since Feb. 14. It doubled [...] contracts, the total number [of] positions permitted for [...] enter.

CIA Sees Rus[sia] As Net Impor[ter] Of Lead, Zinc

WASHINGTON, March [...] DJ) — The Soviet Union, [...] world's largest producer of [...] second only to the United [States in] lead production, may well be[come a] net importer of the two m[etals in] the 1980s, according to a re[port re]leased yesterday by the U.S. [Central] Intelligence Agency.

A net exporter for years, [the Sovi]et Union now has rising d[omestic] demand running up again[st the] depletion, declining ore qua[lity,] lagging development of ne[w min]ing, concentrating and smel[ting ca]pacity, the CIA said.

In a report on the Soviet [lead] and zinc industry, the CIA [said,] "Over the longer term, the [Soviets] will be hard pressed to [...] enough new capacity to [...] cipient shortages. The most [...]ing deposits are in Siberi[a ...] developmental costs are [...] high. Rising capital costs [...] shortages in the 1980s will [...] Soviet attempts to attain [...] production goals."

Japan Liquor Spe[nding]

TOKYO, March 27 (Reu[ters]) — The Japanese spent 3,700 [...] yen (about $15 billion) last [year on] alcohol. The national [...] said that the Japanese [drank] about 6.9-million kiloliters [...] 1.5-billion gallons) of liquor [...] two percent more than in 19[...]

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— B—B—B —							
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— C—C—C —							
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— D—D—D —							
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6¼	3½	Dixicon .30	8.6	5	15	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
73½	29	DomeP g s			3467	50¾	43½	48	—3¾
26½	19	Domtr g 2			54	21	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
28⅜	17½	DorcGs n.20	.9	6	799	23⅝	21	21⅛	—2⅜
12⅞	5⅝	Downey s.28	5.1	3	93	6	d5½	5½	— ½
19¼	15	Drexlt 1.68	12.		19	14¼	d14¼	14½	— ½
27¼	8¼	DrivHarr		10	5	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
11⅝	6⅝	DrFair .40	6.8	13	76	6⅝	d5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
1⅜	1-16	Dunlop .08e	7.6	7	2	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
30⅝	17⅞	DplxPd 1	4.5	4	13	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
11½	11½	Duplx wt			1	11½	11½	11½	
15½	9	DurTst .40a	4.0	10	37	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
15⅝	3⅝	Dynictn .08e	.9	16	1242	9⅝	6½	9⅝	— ⅝
17⅞	11⅝	Dyneer s.56	5.2	5	31	11⅛	d10¼	10¾	— ¾
		— E—E—E —							
5¼	3⅝	EAC .36	9.6	13	15	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
19	10	EECO .28	2.2	9	63	13⅛	12	12	—1⅛
42½	16⅛	EarthRes 1.50	6.8	6	372	25	19⅝	22	—4¼
20	15	EsinCo 1.20	8.1	6	3	14⅞	d14¼	14¾	— ¼
4⅛	2⅛	EazorE .06i			23	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Edmos			80	1¼	1¼	1¼	
26	12¼	EDO s .40	2.3	8	70	15¼	13⅜	13⅜	—1⅜
14⅜	6⅛	Ehren			118	10⅝	9½	9⅝	—1⅛
4	2⅛	ElAudD			30	2⅛	d2	2	— ⅛
29½	16⅝	Electrsp 1	4.0	8	16	26⅛	25	25	—1¼
20¼	17½	ElecAm s1.40	9.0	4	50	16⅜	d15¼	15½	—2⅛
16⅞	7⅛	Elsinor n		10	944	8⅛	d7	7⅛	—1¼
8	4⅛	EmpCaro n.50	8.9	2	50	6⅛	d5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅞	EngyRs .24	2.4	15	95	11⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
2⅝	7⅞	Ero Ind			54	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
13½	7¼	Espey .20e	2.5	10	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
19½	12½	EsqRd .45e	3.8	5	4	12¼	d11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅛	EtzLav .21e	5.3	2	37	4⅜	d4	4	— ⅜
13½	10¼	EvansAr s.40b	4.0	6	39	10⅛	d10	10	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Execlve		4	14	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —							
16⅜	8½	FPA .40	4.0	1	3	10	10	10	
14⅞	9¾	FabInd .40	4.9	2	87	9⅝	d8	8⅛	—1⅞
5⅜	3	FairTex		4	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	FairfNob			9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅜	8⅝	FayDrg .24b	2.6	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19½	10	FedMart			8	9⅝	d9	9½	— ⅛
1⅝	1	FdMrt wt			59	⅞	d⅞	⅞	— ⅛
21	13⅜	FedRl 1.56	9.5	19	47	18⅝	16½	16½	—2½
11	5⅜	FedRes		17	471	6⅝	d4⅞	5⅝	—1⅛
76⅝	27¼	Felmnt .38	.8	15	382	46⅛	37½	39⅞	—7½
7	3⅛	Fidelco		9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13½	FinGen .40b	2.3	8	79	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
18	10⅝	FinGnA .40b	3.1		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅞	FISLSh 1b	8.2	3	24	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
4½	2⅝	Fsmrk			20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	7⅝	FischrP .53t	7.1		36	7⅝	d7½	7½	— ⅛
23⅞	17	FitchGE 2.40	13.	5	1	20	20	20	
9¼	3¾	Flagg		11	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	FlanEnt			11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
30	17⅝	FlightSf s.16	.7	17	452	24½	23⅝	24	—1
17¼	7⅞	FlaRck .24	3.1	3	44	8½	d7⅛	7⅞	— ⅜
40⅝	12⅝	FlowGen		17	373	32½	26⅝	28	—5
13¼	9¾	Flowers .48	4.9	6	42	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
26½	15⅝	FlukaJ s		12	85	20⅝	19	19	—1
13⅝	7	FooteM .20e	2.8	9	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
19⅞	12	ForestC .10	.8	7	56	12⅛	d11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
25⅝	5⅞	ForestLab		13	65	17⅛	14	14¼	—2½
21½	6⅞	FrankRt .12e	.8	20	131	16¼	14	15	—1⅛
10⅝	7	Franks .36	5.2	4	27	7⅛	d6⅝	6⅞	— ½
21¼	17	Frantz 1a	5.8	4	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
8¼	5	Friedm .24b	3.6	4	58	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
9⅝	3⅜	FriendFr			32	3⅞	d3½	3⅝	— ⅛
13	5⅝	Friono .40	7.1	3	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
7½	4⅝	Frischs .30b	6.7	3	20	4⅝	d4½	4½	— ⅛
14¼	8¼	FrontA .20b	2.5	3	50	8¼	d7⅞	7⅞	— ½
7⅛	3½	FrontA wt			94	3½	d2⅞	2⅞	— ¾
		— G—G—G —							
4⅝	1⅜	GIExpt		5	466	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	— ½
6½	2¼	GIT			1	2⅛	d2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7½	1⅜	GRI			88	1⅜	d1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅝	1¼	GTI .03e	1.0	6	52	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Galaxy		4	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
11¼	7	Goran .80	10.	4	21	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
2⅝	2	Garland			10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38⅜	15½	GatLlet .40b	1.8	10	132	24⅛	21⅞	22⅛	—1¾
3¼	1⅜	Gaylrd .05e	2.7	3	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
28⅝	13⅜	GelmSc s		12	81	13½	d12	12⅛	—1⅞
6⅝	3⅜	GnEmp .40	8.4	4	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10½	2⅛	GeoExp			316	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2	GnHous		5	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	2¾	Genisco		6	43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	GenvDr .10r	2.7	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35⅜	21	Gerber s		14	183	24	21½	23⅛	—1½
19⅞	14	GiantF s 1	7.2	4	14	14⅛	d13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
21	8⅝	GntYel g.40			679	12½	12	12	—1¼
32⅝	6⅛	Glasrock .10	.4	37	251	27	22⅜	25⅛	—2⅜
34⅞	23⅞	Glatfltr 1.60	7.1	4	18	23⅝	d22½	22½	— ⅝
35½	19½	Glnmr .88b	4.0	6	29	24½	22¼	22¼	—2½
4⅝	2⅛	Gldblatt			2	2½	2½	2½	
26⅞	12⅝	GldNugt		27	913	17⅞	15⅞	17¼	— ⅜
13⅝	7¼	GoldWH .64	7.3	6	32	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
4⅝	⅜	Goldfield			2480	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅜
2	1	GoodLS			58	1	1	1	
2⅛	¾	Gdrich wt			11	13-16	¾	¾	— ⅛
28⅜	19⅝	GormR 1.32	6.1	7	26	22	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	GouldT 1.36e	11.	4	7	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
13⅛	6½	GrahM .20	2.0	9	52	10	9⅞	10	
14	8⅝	GrandAu .36	4.0	4	47	10½	9	9	—1½
12¼	5⅞	GradCtl .25	4.2	9	25	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
12	6⅝	GranarA		99	67	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	7⅝	GtAmInd		11	92	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
24⅛	6⅛	GtBasinP			3267	14⅛	12⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
46	27⅞	GtLkCh .36	1.0	14	162	39½	36½	37	—2⅝
3⅛	1⅜	Greenmn		11	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅜	8⅛	GREIT .40	4.2	17	12	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
29	20¼	GrossT 1.44	7.2	6	7	21⅛	d19⅞	19⅞	—1½
8⅞	5¼	GuarBk n		7	30	6	d5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
20⅛	13⅛	Gullfrd s.52	3.9	3	67	14⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅝
168½	39⅝	GlfCan g1.60			2551	109½	95	106¼	—3⅜
15⅛	7⅝	Gulstrm		5	172	8½	d7⅛	7⅝	—1
		— H—H—H —							
7⅛	3⅜	Hampin .65t	16.	3	40	4	4	4	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	HanSaRt		59	5	5	d4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
26	23⅛	Harind s.80	3.4	11	34	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
7½	2⅞	Harvey		3	64	4	3½	3½	— ⅜
8⅝	4½	Hasbro		3	13	5⅛	4½	4½	— ⅜
13½	9⅛	Hasting .60	6.2	5	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
7	3½	HawaIA			17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
14	6⅛	HltaCh s		27	968	7⅛	d5	6	—1⅝
10¼	5¼	HelthM .25	6.8	3	18	5½	d5⅛	5½	—1
10⅛	7½	HelnWr .40a	5.7	5	33	7⅝	d7	7	— ⅜
10¼	3⅛	Helnick .10	1.8	9	169	6⅞	5⅝	5½	—1
3⅝	1⅜	HelmMtg			80	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅛	6	HiGlac .12r	1.8	6	24	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅞
11⅛	7¼	Highland			2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	2⅝	HllirAv		10	22	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
22¼	7	Hipirnic .20	1.3	15	38	17	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Hofman .20	6.7	12	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
47	33	HolnaA g2.20		8	6	32	d31	31	—3
14⅜	8⅝	HollyCp		7	698	9⅛	d7⅝	8⅛	—1⅜
18⅞	16⅛	Hormel s.84	5.4	4	40	16⅛	d15½	15½	— ⅝
19⅝	15½	HornH s		19	253	17⅛	d14	15	—2⅜
15½	9¼	HospMf .40	4.2	14	31	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Hotel 2.10e	11.	7	11	19⅝	18½	18½	—1⅜
12½	5⅝	HousRon .68	9.8	3	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	HouseVI		8	29	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	16¼	HouOM .80	4.1	10	3135	20⅞	17⅞	19¼	—1½
29	18	HouO pf1.40	8.7		147	21	d17⅝	19½	—1⅝
23⅝	19⅝	Howel s .40	2.5	3	159	18⅝	d15½	15¾	—4
5⅜	2⅝	Howell .10e	2.6	65	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
27½	14⅝	HowelPt n			245	14½	d18⅝	12¼	—2½
33⅝	25¼	HubellA 1.70	6.8	6	1	25	d25	25	— ½
34	25⅝	HubellB 1.70	6.7	6	54	25⅝	d25¼	25¼	— ½
25¼	21	Hubbl pf2.05	10.		4	20⅝	d20⅛	20¼	—1½
30⅝	12½	HuckMf .40	2.2	6	x60	19⅝	17½	18	—1⅝
11½	6	HudsnGn		5	6	6	6	6	
133⅝	48⅝	HudBO g2.38			252	88	80⅛	82½	—9¼
9⅝	4⅝	HuntH .20	3.8	5	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
91½	42⅛	HuskyO g 1			104	61⅝	57⅜	57⅜	—5¼
		— I—I—I —							
9⅝	4	ICH .20	3.9	3	35	5⅛	4⅞	5½	— ¼
17½	8¾	ICM 1.25e	10.	11	41	13½	12½	12½	—1⅛
7½	3⅞	IFS Ind .18	5.0	3	54	4⅛	d3⅝	3⅝	— ½
17	10⅝	IMC .28	2.8	4	12	10⅝	d10	10	— ⅜
11½	8	IRT Pr .90	10.	6	31	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
1	⅜	ITI			16	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
4⅜	2⅝	Impind s		2	40	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
50½	23⅝	ImpOil g1.40			1123	34½	30⅛	34	—1⅜
2⅝	⅞	InflightSv			40	1⅛	1	1	— ¼
33⅜	18¼	Instron .40	1.7	5	32	25⅝	23	23	—2⅝
1½	⅜	InstrSys		12	2599	15-16	⅞	15-16	
14½	9	InsSy pf.25t	3.0		18	8⅝	d7⅝	8¼	— ⅜
17⅝	6½	IntegRes		6	378	10	7⅝	8½	—1½
22⅛	7⅞	IntCtyGs g.32			2350	12⅞	8⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
18½	10⅞	Intrmk s.16b	1.5	4	18	11¼	d10½	10½	—1½
4⅝	2⅛	IntBnknt		9	852	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ¼
13⅝	5½	IntCtrls n		6	150	8	6½	6½	—1⅜
7⅝	4⅝	IntProt .30	6.7	3	46	5	d4½	4½	— ¼
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch		14	21	1	⅞	1	
4¼	1⅞	InvestFla			38	2½	2	2	— ¾
30⅝	20⅝	Ionics		10	54	25	23⅞	23⅞	—1⅛
27⅝	10⅜	IroqBrd .36	3.6	10	183	10½	d9	10	— ⅜
4⅞	3⅜	Irvinind .18	2.4	5	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4½	Jaclyn .40b	8.9	5	27	4½	4½	4½	
17⅜	10½	Jacobs .50	4.7	6	240	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—1⅛
7½	4½	Jensen 1.50t	34.	4	27	4⅝	d4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
6⅝	2	Jetero .10e	2.4	7	44	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
4½	1⅜	Jetronic		4	67	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ½
6	3½	JohnPd .36	70.		90	3⅜	d3⅛	3½	
21⅜	6½	JuniperP		17	607	12⅞	9⅞	11⅞	—1½
18½	8⅝	Jupiter		5	46	12⅜	10¼	10¼	—2⅛
		— K—K—K —							
9	5	KTelin .30e	5.9	9	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅛	Kollstod n		12	76	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
45½	32½	KnGs pf4.50	14.		z50	31½	d31½	31½	—1
6⅝	2⅜	KapokT		13	22	2⅜	d2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	11⅝	KayCp .75b	4.8	6	11	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
28⅛	10⅝	KenaiCp		17	321	19	15⅝	17¼	—1⅜
6⅛	4	Ketchm .17t	4.3	13	17	4	4	4	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Key Co .30	5.7	3	25	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25	8⅝	Key Ph n.02b	.2	54	184	15⅝	13⅞	13⅝	—1⅞
4¼	2⅛	KinArk		6	161	2¼	d2	2	— ⅛
32⅝	16¼	KingRad .40	2.1	5	94	20⅝	17½	19	—1⅝
77⅛	21⅞	KirbyEx		9	109	53¼	46	48	—7½
4	1⅜	Kit Mfg			14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3	2	KlearVu		18	3	2	2	2	
11⅞	4⅛	Kleinerts			21	8⅝	7⅛	7¾	—1⅛
29⅝	14⅝	Knogo n		14	74	23⅞	22	22¼	—1¾
5⅝	3½	KuhnStr		5	32	3⅜	d3	3	— ⅜
		— L—L—L —							
5¼	3	LSB .23t	7.7	6	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	LaBarge .06	3.2	12	57	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	LaMaur .20	5.2	6	9	4⅝	d3⅞	3⅞	— ⅝
4¼	2⅛	LaPnt		9	21	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	2 9-16	LakeSh g			239	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—1⅛
12	5⅝	Landmk		79	93	10⅝	9⅝	9½	—1⅛
11½	7⅜	Lancco .24	2.8	4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅞	10⅝	LazKap n.40	3.6	5	30	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
20	14⅝	LeaRnl s.40	4.1	7	11	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅝
5⅜	3	LeePh		21	42	3	d2⅝	2¾	— ¼
19¼	12	LehighP		4	14	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅛
5⅝	2⅛	LeisureT		3	30	2⅛	d2	2⅛	
8⅝	5	LibtyFb .56t	11.	3	60	5⅛	d4⅝	5	— ⅛
12	6⅝	Lightolr .30	3.8	4	12	8⅛	d8	8	— ⅜
11	8⅝	LillAnn .24	2.3	12	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10½	6⅝	LincAm		9	187	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
3	1⅜	LloydsE			185	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	2⅝	Lodge .10e	3.5	8	82	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
31	17½	Lohmn 1.20	6.2	8	27	21	19½	19½	—1⅜
42⅛	14⅝	LoewT wt			281	32¼	27⅛	29½	—3⅜
22⅞	13⅜	Logicon		8	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—2¼
14⅝	11⅜	LaGen s.55b	4.6	7	26	12⅛	12	12	—1
28⅝	25¼	LouisCe 1.64	6.9	5	18	24⅛	d24⅛	24¼	—1
11⅛	4⅝	LundyEl		14	14	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
11¼	6⅛	Lydall .70	10.	5	25	7	d6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
6	3⅛	LynchCp		3	182			4	
2⅞	1⅜	Lynnwear			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		— M—M—M —							
6½	3⅜	MPO		5	17	4	d3⅝	4	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	Macks .20	3.8	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Macrod		33	481	2⅛	2	2	— ⅜
16¼	9⅞	Mngood		8	1	8⅝	d8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
16¼	10¾	ManrC s .50	4.8	6	37	11	d10⅛	10⅛	— ½
4 5-16	15-16	Marindq		9	858	1⅞	1½	1 9-16	— ¼
21⅞	17⅝	Marm pf2.25	14.		28	17	d16½	16½	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅜	MrshF		1	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
15⅝	5¼	Marshin .66t	6.1	15	219	11¼	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	7⅛	MartPr .40	5.8	10	36	7⅜	d6¾	6⅞	— ⅜
13½	6	Masind			43	6⅛	d5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
9¼	6⅛	Masters		5	14	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
29	18½	MtlRsh .12	.7	12	215	18⅝	d17⅛	17⅛	—1⅝
29	9⅝	Matrix		19	34	22½	20½	20½	—2¼
5⅝	2⅞	MauiTec .14	4.0	6	117	4⅛	3⅝	3½	— ½
⅞	⅜	McCro wt			18	½	½	½	
15⅝	5⅝	McCulO		8	1658	9	7⅝	8¼	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅜	McKeon		2	99	2⅝	d2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24½	15½	Means 1.32	9.5	5	93	15⅝	d12⅝	13⅞	—1⅝
11¼	8¼	Medalst .56	6.9	3	33	8⅝	d7¾	8⅛	— ⅝
29⅝	20⅛	MediaG .84	4.0	6	84	21½	20⅝	21	—1
13	12	Meenan s.24	2.1	5	53	12½	d11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
11¾	4⅝	Megoint .28	6.1	1	105	4⅝	d4½	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10¼	MEMCo 1	10.	5	6	10½	d10	10	— ¼
13⅝	6⅛	MercSL .50b	8.2	3	35	6½	d6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	8	MetPro 1.32	14.	8	34	10⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	Metex .40	4.4	6	6	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
24½	19¼	Metpth .32	1.3	87	45	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
5⅜	3	Metrocar		20	30	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅜	MichGen		5	94	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
18⅝	6⅝	MchSug .40	4.1	5	229	12	9	9⅛	—2⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Micklbry .16	3.0	2	17	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
11⅝	7⅝	MidldCo .30	3.7	3	5	8⅝	8	8⅛	
23¼	7⅝	MidlGls .40b	5.3	10	41	7⅝	d7½	7½	— ⅛
59	37	MinP pl 5	14.		z100	37	d36¾	37	
8	4	MissnIT		2	217	4⅜	d3⅝	3⅝	—1
51	20	MitchlE s.20	.5	17	738	38⅞	34⅞	36⅜	—2⅜
24½	13⅜	MiteCo .60	3.8	5	137	16	16	16	
6⅝	4⅝	MonMg .44	10.	4	3	4⅛	d4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
43	32	MonP pf4.40	15.		z30	30⅛	d30⅛	30⅛	—1⅜
24½	13⅝	Moog .40b	2.6	6	54	17½	15½	15½	—2⅜
10½	7⅞	MtgGth .97e	11.	11	23	9⅞	8⅞	9	— ¼
7	3⅝	MortnSh .32	8.3	3	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	20½	MtVMil 1.20a	4.6	4	29	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
13½	9⅞	MovStr .60	5.9	4	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Movielab .52t	15.	3	56	4	d3¼	3½	— ½
		— N—N—N —							
19	12⅝	NFC .20	1.4	13	65	15⅝	13½	13⅞	—2¼
16⅝	5⅝	Nardo .24	2.7	7	21	10	9	9	—1¼
17½	10⅝	NCnvSt n.60	5.3	6	20	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
14⅛	6⅝	NatEdu 1.05t	13.	5	110	8½	8	8¼	—1¼
21	16⅛	NtGasO n		5	5	16⅝	d16	16	— ¼
24⅝	12⅝	NtHltE		7	13	17⅛	16	16	—1½
10¼	1⅜	NKinney			384	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	5¼	NtPatent			674	6⅝	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	5	NtSecR .60a	8.6	7	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
11	4⅝	NtSilvr			5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	NtSpinn .30	6.3	4	17	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	5½	NelsLB .72t	12.	5	91	6¼	d5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
3⅞	2⅛	NestLM .15e	4.6	30	93	3⅝	3	3¼	— ¼
28⅝	17⅝	NHamp .80a	3.9	6	33	21¼	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Nidrla .06e	4.0	8	161	1⅝	1½	1½	
38½	10⅝	NMxAr .30e	1.6	37	159	23	18	18½	—5½
10⅝	7⅛	NPinRt .91	12.	8	23	7⅝	d7½	7½	— ¼
8⅝	5⅛	NProc .60	10.	6	68	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
27¼	18	NYTim .90	4.9	6	152	19⅝	18	18¼	—1½
13⅝	5⅞	NewbE .50	6.6		50	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	10¼	Newcor s.66	4.9	5	10	13½	13¼	13½	
38⅝	18⅝	NiagFSv .94	5.5	4	15	18⅛	d17	17	—1½
5	3⅛	Nichols .05r	1.4	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	NoelInd		6	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	2⅝	Nolex		13	214	3⅛	d2⅝	2½	— ¾
28	9¼	Norin .60	2.2	10	209	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
13	9⅞	Norl pf 1.50	11.		177	u14⅛	12⅝	13⅞	+3½
11½	5¼	Nortek .08	1.6	4	81	5⅝	d4⅝	5	— ⅜
30½	15½	NoARoy .24	1.4	7	77	18⅝	16	17¼	—1⅜
24⅝	9½	NoCdO g		18	393	12½	10⅝	12⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	8⅝	NuclDta		5	76	9	d7½	8¼	— ⅞
46	22⅝	Numac g.20			1011	26¼	d21½	24⅞	—1⅝
		— O—O—O —							
12⅝	3¼	OEA .20e	3.0	9	32	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—1½
18¾	10⅝	Oakwd .12b	.9	5	33	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
8	4⅝	OhArt .24	5.1		16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	OhSealy s.72	8.6	6	1	8⅝	d8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10	7⅛	OilaInd .40e	4.9	7	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅜
75½	31⅞	OOklep .31e	.8	11	z1000	42⅝	40⅞	40⅞	—3⅞
15⅝	8⅝	OrioleH 1a	11.	2	175	9½	9⅛	9½	— ¼
5⅝	2⅛	Ormand		7	25	2⅞	2½	2½	— ½
8	6⅝	Orrox n		7	123	6⅝	d4⅝	5½	—1½
18⅝	12⅝	OSullvn .80	6.3	4	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅜	3½	OversSec			5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅝	3	OxfordFty		2	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
7¼	4	OzarkA			165	4⅛	4	4⅛	
		— P—Q —							
3⅝	⅞	PF Ind			201	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
1½	9-16	PNBMt wt			6	⅝	d½	½	— ⅛
16⅜	10⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	13.		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	9⅝	PGEpfB 1.37	14.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	PGEpfC 1.25	14.		7	9	d8½	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	8¼	PGEpfD 1.25	15.		8	8⅝	8½	8½	—1⅛
13⅜	8½	PGEpfE 1.25	14.		1	9	9	9	— ⅜
13⅛	8⅛	PGEpfG 1.20	13.		2	9	9	9	— ⅜
27½	17⅝	PGEpfW 2.57	15.		15	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
25½	15⅝	PGEpfV 2.32	15.		48	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
27¼	17⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	15.		6	17½	17¼	17¼	
28⅛	17⅝	PGEpfS 2.62	15.		7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7	PGEpfH 1.12	14.		1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
25½	15⅝	PGEpfR 2.37	15.		41	16	d15½	15½	— ⅜
21½	13⅜	PGEpfO 2	14.		11	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+1⅛
21½	13⅜	PGEpfM 1.96	15.		14	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
22¼	13⅜	PGEpfK 2.04	15.		11	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
24½	15¼	PGEpfJ 2.32	15.		3	15½	15½	15½	
12⅛	7⅛	PGEpfI 1.09	13.		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
45⅝	29⅝	PacLt pf4.36	14.		z100	30⅜	30½	30½	+ ¾
46	28½	PacLt pf4.40	15.		z100	29	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅜
49	33⅛	PacLt pf4.75	14.		z100	33	d33	33	— ¼
29	15⅝	PacTrst 1.28	5.9	10	17	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
31⅝	14⅝	PageP g n			1247	17⅛	d12	16⅛	— ⅞
32⅝	26	PallCp s.44	1.5	16	83	30	28½	29	—1⅜
3	1⅛	PalomrF		5	22	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Pantast .30	11.	9	6	2⅝	d2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		Paradyn s		22	428	20⅝	18¼	19⅝	
19¼	12⅞	ParkCh .60a	4.5	4	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—1½
14⅝	4⅝	ParkEl		8	59	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ½
42⅝	22	Parsons s 1	3.7	9	216	29	26⅞	27⅛	—2⅜
6⅝	5⅛	PatFash .10e	1.8	3	11	5⅞	5⅝	5½	— ⅜
14	9⅝	Patagon .50t	5.6	4	33	9⅞	d9	9	— ⅞
14⅝	6⅝	PeerTu .40	5.5	5	82	9	6⅝	7⅛	—2
2	⅝	PenDix wt			30	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
26⅝	11	PenEM .80a	4.5	6	18	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
16	11⅜	PenTr 1.20	10.	5	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .73t	31.	13	346	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	16¼	PenRE 1.90	9.9	8	28	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
6⅞	4⅝	PenobS .28	5.2	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	9½	Penril n .15	1.7	7	40	9½	d8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
1⅜	1	Pentron		6	44	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.7	5	25	28½	26⅝	26⅞	—1⅜
23⅝	13	PepCom .80	6.0	5	57	14	d12⅝	13¼	—1⅛
21⅛	11¼	Perini .40	2.9	8	18	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	—1⅛
25¼	13⅜	PetLew s2.16t	14.	10	1129	14⅝	d11⅞	15⅝	—1
13⅞	10	PetLe pf1.65	16.		12	10⅝	10½	10½	— ½
10⅞	7⅝	PhilLD .52r	6.8	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	2	Phoenix		66	38	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
17½	7¼	PicNPay .32	4.1	5	36	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
8⅛	3⅝	PionrSys		6	301	5⅛	4½	4⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	2½	PionTx .28t		5	3	2⅝	d2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
6⅛	4½	PittWVa .56a	12.	6	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
44⅞	30⅛	PitDM 1.60	4.4	4	8	38	36⅛	36½	—2
38½	27¼	Pittway 1.65	4.0	5	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
7⅞	4	Pizzain n		6	125	4	d3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
74	21½	PlacrDv g1.80			288	46⅝	36½	38	—8
12⅛	6¼	PlantInd		19	220	7⅛	6½	6½	— ½
9½	6⅛	PlyGm .40	6.2	3	14	7	d6⅛	6½	— ⅜
3⅝	2¼	PlymR A			3	2⅛	d2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	PlymR B			1	2	2	2	
22½	15⅝	PneuSc 1a	4.8	10	250	21	21	21	
3⅝	1	Paloron		1	30	1⅜	1½	1½	— ¼
24	14⅝	PastCp .50	3.3	7	6	15	15	15	
30⅛	15¼	PrairieO s			43	18	15⅝	15⅝	—2⅜
14⅝	11⅜	PrattLmb 1.10	9.0	6	66	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅛	PrattRd .30	6.7	5	32	4⅝	4½	4½	
27	17⅝	PrenHa 1.48	8.7	6	38	17⅞	d17	17	—1
4⅛	2⅜	PresRtB .05e	1.8	2	26	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅝	11	PrpCT 1.48e	9.5	10	20	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
12½	9	ProvGas 1	11.		3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅝	PrudBld .24	8.8		14	3⅛	d3	3	— ⅜
44½	30	PSCol pf4.25	15.		z400	29⅛	d28⅝	29⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	15½	PaSP pfC2.34	15.		8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
26⅛	18	PaSP pfD2.34	13.		1	17⅛	d17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
18⅝	9¼	PulteH .32	3.5	2	74	10	d9	9¼	— ⅜
11⅛	4⅝	PuntaG		4	20	4⅝	d4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Punta pf1.18	14.		35	8⅛	d8	8	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅜	QualInn n.50	8.2	2	32	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
		— R—R—R —							
9	2⅝	REDM		6	212	5⅛	4½	5	—1
6	1⅞	RET			59	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
46⅝	38⅛	RETpf 4.38	11.		7	38½	d37⅝	38⅛	
21¼	10	RHMed .20a	1.6	6	69	14⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—2⅛
3⅛	1½	RPS		9	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	RSC .10	3.3	9	94	3⅝	3	3	— ½
8⅝	5	Rapan .15e	2.7	7	72	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	18⅝	Rnch s .25	1.4	12	688	20⅛	d16	17⅛	—5
23⅛	18⅝	RangrO s			3458	19⅝	d15⅝	18⅛	—1⅜
29⅝	21½	Ransbrg s 1	4.4	6	35	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1
5⅛	2	RapAm wt			234	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8¼	2	RathP		10	86	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	15⅜	RoyInd .44	2.6	12	62	19⅝	16½	16⅝	—3⅛
5⅛	2¼	Reading			5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
23⅝	17	REInv 1.60	6.9	11	12	23⅝	23¼	23¼	
12⅝	5⅝	RfincT 1.10e	19.		8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Redlaw			22	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	ReevesT .90c	117.		83	3⅛	d3½	3½	— ½
6½	4½	RefaTr .32	7.3	3	22	4⅝	d4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
22⅝	8¼	RegalB .72	5.3	7	21	15	13½	13⅝	—1⅝
9½	5⅛	RepGyp s.24	4.9	3	175	5⅞	d4⅝	4⅞	— ⅝
55	35⅛	RepNY 2.52	6.5	4	100	39½	36½	39	
24⅛	15¼	RNY pf2.12	14.		3	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
20	11⅜	ReshCot .32	2.6	12	163	13⅝	12	12½	—1½
51⅞	23¼	ResrtA		3	3428	34	d28⅝	23⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	9⅝	ResrT wt			212	9	d7½	7⅝	—1⅝
77⅛	32⅛	ResrtB		5	z5400	35	d29	32	—3⅛
4⅝	2⅝	RestAsoc		4	183	2⅜	d2	2	— ⅛
13⅝	5½	RexNore		7	37	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
38⅝	14⅝	RioIOil n		14	94	25⅝	22	22	—3⅝
9⅝	3½	RiblelP .12	2.7	3	41	3½	d3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
34⅛	21⅝	RioAlg g1.58			17	24⅝	23⅛	24⅝	—1
13⅝	4	Robntch			208	4⅝	d3⅞	4	
10⅛	5	Roblin .12	2.1	34	61	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20½	11⅝	Rockway 1b	8.2	5	5	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
28⅝	18	Rogers s.12	.7	10	127	18½	d17	17⅛	—1⅛
3⅝	2⅛	RoncoT			15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	4⅛	Rossmr		15	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	RoyPalm			28	1⅜	d1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8½	6⅝	Rudick .42e	6.1	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3	1½	Rusco			91	2	1⅜	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	RBW Cp		4	81	2½	d1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
16¼	10	Russell .56	5.0	4	30	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	6.0	280	12	4	4	4	— ⅛
14¼	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.7	6	14	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
3½	1⅞	SMD		3	19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅝	4	SSP			65	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	— ⅜
18⅝	11⅛	Salem .40a	3.1	7	13	13⅝	13	13	—1
7⅞	2	SCarlo .07r	2.8		61	2⅞	2½	2½	— ½
9⅝	5⅝	SDgo pf .98	14.		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
72	44	SDgo pf7.20	16.		z150	45	45	45	
24	15	SDgo pf2.47	16.		17	15½	15	15½	+ ½
26	16¼	SDgo pf2.68	16.		17	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
25½	19⅝	SFrRE 1.76	7.9	14	11	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
3	11-16	SFRE wt			35	⅞	13-16	⅞	—1-16
22¼	17⅛	SanJW 1.75	10.	5	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
13	5⅝	Sandate .50	9.5	7	13	5⅝	d5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
7	3	Sargent n		73	97	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	7	SoundrL s.30	3.4	7	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	SchelbE		4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅛	14½	Schoult 1a	5.6	3	14	19⅝	18	18	—1½
17½	2⅝	Schiller		7	84	10⅝	9¼	9⅝	—1¼
3⅝	2⅛	Schradr		7	3	2½	2⅜	2⅝	— ¼
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	4.8	6	11	6⅝	d6¼	6¼	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	SciMat .10	4.8	6	71	3	d2⅝	2½	— ⅜
60⅛	37⅞	Scope .45	1.2	8	4	39⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
93½	23⅛	ScurryR g		9	z2100	51½	49	49	—10
28¼	16	SbdAM .40	2.4	5	28	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	6⅝	Sealctro .94t	8.2	5	136	13⅜	11	11½	—2
1½	13-16	Seaport			2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7	3⅝	Searsind		5	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5	3	SecCap		9	178	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
19⅞	12½	SelsDel s		12	187	12½	d10¼	11⅛	—1⅜
9¼	5⅝	Selas .40	7.8	5	60	5⅝	d5	5⅛	— ⅜
1⅞	1⅛	SelloAsc		3	49	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13	5⅛	Semtch .34b	4.7	11	71	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	Srvisco .40	7.0	4	1	5⅝	d5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Servo		10	22	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
15½	9⅝	SetonCo .50b	5.1	3	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
8⅝	5⅝	ShaerS .60e	12.	3	25	5½	d4⅝	4⅞	— ⅝
11¾	6	Sharon s.30b	5.2	9	149	6½	d5½	5⅝	—1
6	4⅛	Showin .40	9.7	4	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
4⅝	2½	ShelrR		4	77	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7	4	Shopwell .10e	2.5	6	12	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
28⅝	16⅝	Showbt 1	6.6	5	38	16⅜	d15¼	15¼	—1⅜
42	21	Sierrcin .30	1.1	11	25	30½	28	28	—2½
12	6⅝	Silco .32	3.6	8	51	9⅝	8½	9	— ⅝
20½	10⅛	Sigma .40	3.2	6	49	13	12½	12½	— ½
9¼	5½	Sikes A .40a	6.5	3	10	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			50	4⅛	4	4	— ½
5	3⅛	SimcoS .25b	8.3	6	26	3⅝	d3	3	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Solitron		9	672	4½	d3	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	10	SorgPap .54r	5.1	2	13	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
9⅝	6	Soundsn .40	7.1	19	34	6½	d5⅝	5⅝	—1⅛
11⅝	9⅝	SoetCap 1	10.	6	8	9⅝	d9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
12⅛	7½	SCEd pf1.06	13.		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13	7⅛	SCEd pf1.08	13.		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.45	13.		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
19⅝	15⅝	SCEd pf1.30	7.9		3	16½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	14⅝	SCEd pf2.21	14.		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
98⅝	65	SCEd pf8.70	15.		3	61	d56⅝	56⅝	—8⅝
9⅝	7	SwFIBK .60	8.9	4	29	6⅝	d6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
25⅝	17⅜	SwFIB pf2.18	13.		11	17½	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	9	SpeclyR		5	3	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
15	7½	Spector .43e	6.4	5	65	7⅝	d6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
8¼	3⅝	Spectro .19t	4.3		21	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	SpedOP .20r	6.7	6	28	3⅛	2⅝	3	+ ¼
6⅞	3⅝	Spencer .20	4.2	8	140	5½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
27½	22⅛	StdAlln 1	4.5	4	2	22½	d22¼	22¼	— ⅛
28¼	18⅝	StCoosa 1.60	6.3	7	31	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅜
26	9½	StdMetl			161	13⅝	12½	12⅝	—1¼
26⅛	13⅝	StProd 1	7.5	13	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
33	23⅛	StdShr 2.14t	9.2	5	4	23⅝	d23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Stange .20	4.0	8	53	5⅝	d4⅝	5	— ⅜
16⅝	10⅛	StanAv .50r	4.7	5	13	11	d10⅝	10⅝	— ½
4⅝	3⅛	Stanwd		4	104	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅜	StarSup s.80	6.5	3	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3¼	StarrtHo		3	82	3⅛	d3	3	— ¼
12⅝	6⅛	Steelmf .28	4.1	3	48	7⅝	6½	6⅞	—1
23½	17¼	SteenCh .92	4.4	7	4	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	1	SterlEl		7	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	2	Steviknit			7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28½	10⅛	StrutW .30b	1.6	21	134	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—2¼
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	9.1	5	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
17⅝	8⅝	Sunair .60a	5.9	5	18	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
96¼	23	Sundnc .16b	.3		872	62⅛	49	49	—13⅛
10	8¼	SunJr s .40	5.1	6	87	8⅛	d7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	10¾	SupFdS .40b	3.1	6	25	12⅝	12	12⅝	— ¼
12¼	3½	SupInd s .25	6.9	2	49	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
11½	6½	SupSurg .36	5.1	5	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
54¼	29⅛	Supron s .24	.7	21	385	38	33	35	—4⅝
7	3⅛	Susqueh		7	60	3	d2½	2½	— ⅜
10½	6⅛	Susqh pf 1	16.		13	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Synloy .32b	4.3	8	54	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	— ¼
44⅜	30⅝	Syntex 1.30	4.8	8	707	32¾	30½	32¼	— ¼
25½	18¼	Syscos .52	2.6	7	33	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng		9	442	13⅝	10⅝	13	—1
6⅝	3⅝	SysPln .24	5.2	4	102	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
		— T—T—T —							
9⅝	3½	TEC .08	2.3	4	78	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
4	2	TFI		4	166	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	TabPd .20	1.3	6	68	16⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—1⅜
14	8	TandB .40	3.8	5	22	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
9	3⅝	Tannet .28b	7.0	4	14	4	3⅝	4	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	Tasty 1.20b	12.		1	10	10	10	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅜	TechSym		8	160	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	6⅝	TechOp		6	53	9⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—1⅜
3⅝	1⅝	TechTp			119	1⅝	d1½	1½	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Tectrol .28	5.7	7	55	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
84⅝	37½	TelonR		42	99	52	45	46½	—6½
35⅝	19¼	Telflex .50	2.5	8	155	20⅝	d18⅝	20	— ⅜
22⅛	10	Telscl		8	43	10⅝	d9⅝	9⅝	— ½
7⅛	3⅝	Tenney s		7	13	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
4⅝	2	Tensor		14	60	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC		23	164	7⅝	6¼	6⅝	—1½
13½	5⅜	TetraT			48	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
13⅞	7½	TexAir .16	2.4	1	390	7⅝	d6⅝	6⅝	—1⅛
2⅜	⅝	ThorCp			7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Thorofar .08e	2.3		12	3⅛	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
4⅛	3¼	ThreeD .20b	5.7	4	5	3½	3½	3½	
29⅝	17⅝	Thrftm 1.40	7.0	3	22	21⅝	20	20	—1½
7½	3	Tidwell		3	24	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	TobKiz n.25	4.3	5	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8½	3	ToppsG			13	3⅛	3	3	
17½	12⅝	TorinCp 1	7.7	4	4	13⅛	13	13	— ⅜
31⅝	17⅝	TotlPet g.32		11	888	20⅝	d16⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
21⅝	10⅛	TotPet wt			390	12⅝	d10⅝	10⅞	—1⅝
3⅝	2⅝	TownCtry		6	114	2½	d2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	12½	Towner s		43	21	13⅝	d12⅝	12⅝	—1⅝
7⅝	3½	Traflgr .12	4.4	18	194	3⅝	d2½	2¾	— ⅝
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	2.0	5	63	5⅝	d4⅝	5⅛	— ⅜
17⅝	8⅝	TranOil .05e	.6		263	9⅝	d8⅛	8⅝	—1⅛
11⅛	5⅛	TrnsTec n.24	3.4	9	11	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Tradwy .28	4.6	7	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13	7¼	TriSM .80	10.	3	17	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
15⅛	8⅝	TrioCp .20	2.3	5	29	9⅝	d8⅝	8⅝	—1⅛
24⅝	8½	TritOil n		107	955	14½	11½	13⅞	—1⅛
41½	22⅛	TritOil pR.96	8.8		56	24½	d21	22¼	—5
10⅝	6¼	TuboMx s		9	1846	6½	d5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
31	26	TurnrC 2.20	8.2	5	9	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr .20	5.5	5	40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
15⅝	9	U&I		49	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
2⅞	1⅜	UDS		9	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3⅝	UNA .28	7.7	2	44	4⅛	d3⅝	3⅝	— ½
12⅝	5¼	URS .40	4.4	8	166	10	9	9	—1
8⅛	4⅝	Unimax		3	15	5	d4½	4½	— ½
7⅝	6½	Unimax pf			4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12½	UAirPd .68	4.4	10	19	17¼	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅜
5⅝	5⅝	UnAsbst			74	5⅝	d5⅛	5¼	— ¼
17⅝	10⅝	UnCosF .72	7.8	5	16	10⅝	d10	10¼	— ⅜
2½	1⅜	UnFoods .15e	10.	19	183	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
7⅝	4	UNatCp		31	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	UnRlIT .93e	13.	8	17	7⅝	d7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
8	5	URepIn .23r	5.1		8	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
6⅝	3	USAir wt			60	3⅛	d2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
40½	27	USAir pf 3	11.	9	29	28¼		28¼	—1⅜
14⅝	10⅝	USFiltr .36	3.3	5	624	11⅝	d10	11	— ⅜
5⅝	2½	USRdium		11	40	2⅝	d2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	6⅝	UnityB		5	9	6½	d6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	UnivCla .05	.9	4	12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
27½	13⅝	UnivRs .32	1.9	11	339	18⅝	16⅝	17	—1⅞
11⅝	8⅝	UnivRu .72	9.0	5	20	8	d8	8	— ½
		— V—V—V —							
9⅛	4⅝	Valle's		17	9	4⅝	d4	4	— ¼
15⅝	7⅝	Valmac .38t			31	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
10	6½	Valspar .44	6.2	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1½	Verit		5	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23⅛	15⅝	VermtA .32b	2.1	7	9	15⅝	d15½	15½	— ⅜
12¼	5¼	Vernitrn .10	1.4	5	452	7⅝	5⅝	7	— ½
7¼	3⅝	Vertiple		4	30	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9½	8⅝	Vicon n			93	8⅝	d7½	7⅝	—1⅛
4⅝	2	VintageE		3	32	2⅝	d1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
6	4	Virco .16b	4.3	4	3	4	d3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15¼	6⅜	Vishay .53t	6.2	7	176	10	8½	8½	—1½
6⅝	4¼	VisualG .16	2.9	11	45	6⅝	5½	5½	—1
6	2⅝	VolMer .12e	2.5	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅞	7½	Voplex .52	7.1	5	7	7⅝	d7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	VulcCp .24	4.8	3	18	5½	5	5	— ¼
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2	WTC			44	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
9⅝	6⅝	Wackht .40b	6.0	6	16	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	WadelEq			10	1⅞	d1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	18⅝	Walnoco s.12	.6	31	2701	21½	d14⅝	20	—2½
33⅝	13⅝	Walbr n.16e	.7	9	85	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅜
25	18	Walco .80b	4.0	5	19	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— ½
8⅝	4	WallcS .28	6.1	5	22	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
40	17	Wang B s.16	.5	20	556	29½	28½	29½	— ⅜
40⅝	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	19	101	28⅝	27⅝	28	—1⅜
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	2.3	4	35	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1¼	WshHm		34	22	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
25⅝	16¼	WshPost .44	2.7	9	169	16¼	16¼	16¼	
31⅝	23	WRIT 2.32	7.7	15	14	30⅝	30	30	—1
8⅝	5⅝	Welsco .30	5.7	6	13	5⅝	d5¼	5¼	— ¼
29⅝	14⅝	Whtrd n1.17t	6.1	12	330	21	17½	19¼	—1⅞
5⅝	2⅝	Welman			12	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
24⅝	9⅝	WeldTu s.30	3.4	3	249	9⅝	d8⅝	8⅝	— ¾
5⅝	4	Wellco .12e	2.7		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10	7⅛	WescoFn .42	6.5	4	34	7⅛	d6½	6½	— ⅜
48⅝	38	WTex pf4.40	12.		z40	37⅝	d37⅝	37⅝	—1
36⅝	15⅝	Walbrn g s.70	3.1		226	23⅝	19⅝	22⅛	—1½
38⅝	13⅝	WatFin .52	4.3	2	131	14⅛	d12⅝	12⅝	—1⅜
11¼	4⅝	Whitehall		10	259	8¼	5⅝	7½	—1
18⅛	5⅝	Wichita .45t	4.7	32	231	10⅝	8⅝	9½	—1⅜
2⅝	1⅝	WillcxG n		2	130	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
24½	13⅝	Wnhous .70	5.0	7	88	14⅝	d13⅝	14	—1¼
2⅝	1⅝	WlsnB			22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25¼	12½	Wincorp .40	2.4	36	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
18½	8⅝	Winkim .44	5.4	4	10	8¼	d8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
48	32	WisP pf 4.50	15.		z240	31	d29⅝	30⅛	—1¼
3	2	WolfHB .20e	11.	6	37	2	d1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Wdstrm .60	7.6	4	17	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	WkWear .44	5.9	4	191	9¼	6⅞	7½	—3⅛
24	12⅝	WwEngy n		33	1008	13½	d9⅝	12	—1⅜
24½	13¼	Wrathr .05e	.4		113	13⅝	d12	12	—2½
6½	⅝	WrightH g			498	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
18	11	Wynnss .48	4.1	5	134	12⅝	11	11⅛	—1¼
15	9⅝	WymBn .72b	7.3	4	77	9⅝	d9¼	9¼	— ½
		— X—Y—Z —							
10⅞	4⅝	Zimmer .36	8.5	4	39	4⅝	d4¼	4¼	— ⅜

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(Continued from Page 13)

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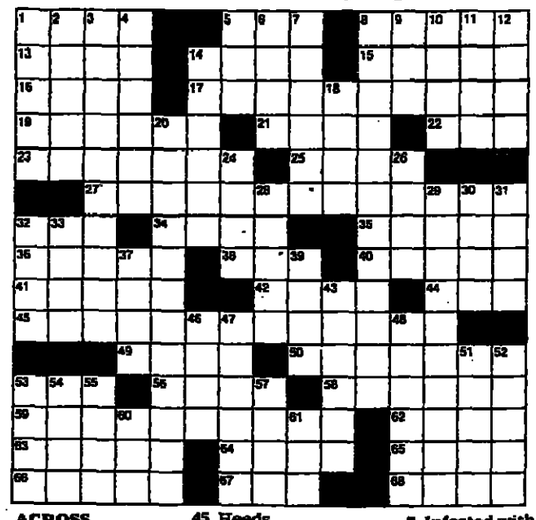
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 She wrote "Please Don't Eat the Daisies"
5 Cardiologist's aid
8 El Goléa is one
13 Fit to ——
14 Ollie's partner
15 Season
16 Become wearisome
17 Duchesse for whom a pendant was named
19 Drug
21 At the summit
22 Beret's cousin
23 Falcon
25 Hector's home
27 Nobelist Urey's discovery
32 Falstaffian
34 Name meaning "black"
35 Montemezzi's "L'Amore dei ——"
36 Skulks
38 Make a typo
40 Send payment
41 Thin as ——
42 Ruined city in western Iran
44 Electees
45 Heeds
49 Suffix with gang or mob
50 Kin of panjandrums
53 Fam. member
56 Yellow water flag
58 Compound used in making dyes
59 Otology instrument
62 Singer Turner
63 Pantaloonery expert
64 ". . . even good old Homer ——"
65 As —— (letter sign-off)
66 Edible submarines
67 Lugubrious
68 Inanimate secretary

DOWN

1 Java cotton
2 Warehouse or march
3 Smorgasbord vessel
4 Spin a yarn
5 Letter from Greece
6 Strong Australian drink
7 Infested with punkies
8 Forte of Charles Willson Peale
9 Witch bird
10 Fat from sheep or cattle
11 Diva Petina
12 Appear
14 Raglan, e.g.
18 Conrad's "—— Jim"
20 Certain ponies
24 Legendary invention of Hermes
26 Times past
28 Preakness contestant
29 The "tt" in "letter," e.g.
30 Mavourneen's home
31 N.B.A. team
32 Hullabaloo
33 Nimbus or ambiance
37 Popular rock group
39 Scoreboard slot
43 These make flights
46 —— insurance
47 Coin for Caesar
48 Waxed grandiloquent
51 Sources of turpentine
52 London's "The Cruise of the ——"
53 "Illusions" author: 1977
54 Draw lines
55 Red jasmine emanation
57 Porch in Athens
60 —— Jima
61 Relative of a Ph.D.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

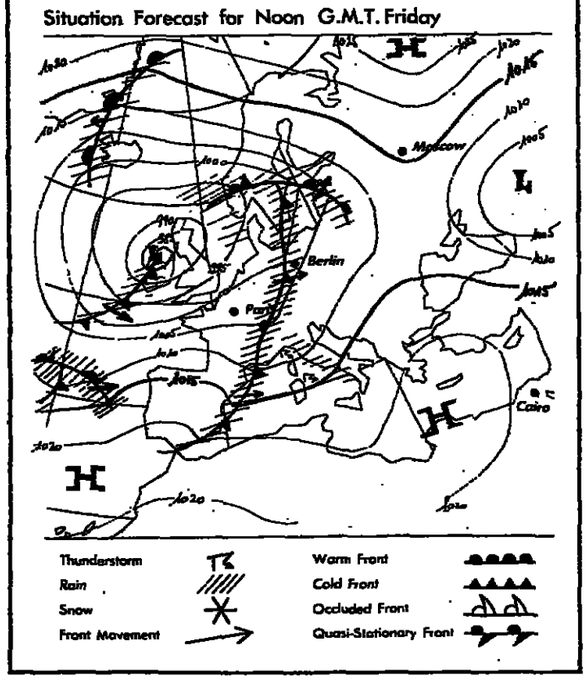
S	E	A	S		P	R	I	A	M		A	T	T	U
T	A	C	T		A	I	S	L	E		M	R	O	S
E	C	H	O		S	P	E	E	D	B	O	A	T	S
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S	I	E	E	R		E	A	T	E	N		T	E	A	M

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Foggy	MADRID	15	59	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Showers	MIAMI	26	79	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	52	Rain	MILAN	10	50	Rain
ATHENS	14	58	Overcast	MONTREAL	3	37	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	67	Showers	MOSCOW	—4	24	Snow
BELGRADE	15	59	Fair	MUNICH	11	52	Rain
BERLIN	11	52	Foggy	NEW YORK	8	47	Fair
BRUSSELS	14	58	Overcast	NICE	14	58	Overcast
BUCHAREST	4	39	Overcast	OSLO	2	35	Fair
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	13	56	Rain
CASABLANCA	23	74	Overcast	PRAGUE	8	47	Rain
COPENHAGEN	2	35	Foggy	ROME	15	59	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Overcast	SOFIA	10	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	45	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	—2	28	Overcast
EDINBURGH	4	39	Rain	TEHRAN	21	70	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	58	Foggy	TEL AVIV	18	65	Rain
FRANKFURT	12	54	Rain	TOKYO	10	50	Fair
GENEVA	9	49	Rain	TUNIS	23	74	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—3	26	Snow	VIENNA	12	54	Foggy
HOUSTON	17	63	Rain	WARSAW	11	52	Foggy
ISTANBUL	6	43	Showers	WASHINGTON	11	52	Fair
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	49	Rain
LISBON	16	61	Foggy				
LONDON	13	56	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	18	65	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Mile-Wide Dome Called Answer To U.S. City's Energy Problems

WINOOSKI, Vt., March 27 (UPI) — The bigger the problem the larger the answer, Buckminster Fuller said as he endorsed a proposal that the city cope with the energy crisis by encasing itself in a mile-wide geodesic dome.

"The bigger the better," Mr. Fuller, the engineer, philosopher and architect said last night. "I'm talking to you from a great wealth of experience. There is no limitation on diameter."

Mr. Fuller, who invented the geodesic dome, has built more than 3,000 of the clear-span structures throughout the world.

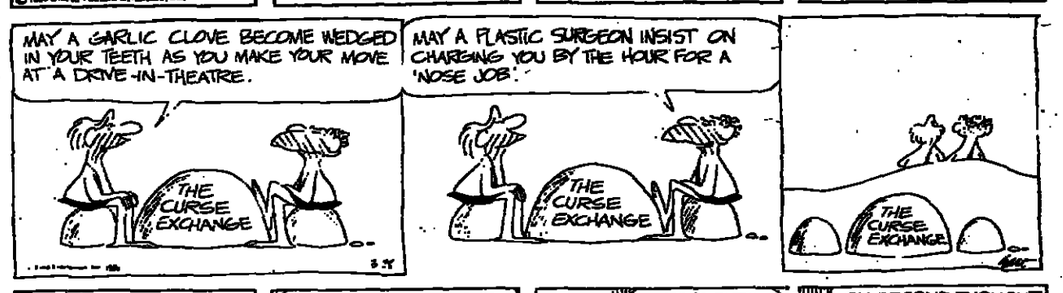
The proposed dome would be built of fiberglass and coated with either teflon or silicon. It would cover the entire 850-acre urban area, almost a square mile. The dome would keep the city warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer, said Mr. Fuller.

Winooski, which has a population of about 20,000, is seeking $55,000 for a dome feasibility study, part of a $3.4-million energy conservation study proposal being made to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

PEANUTS



B.C.



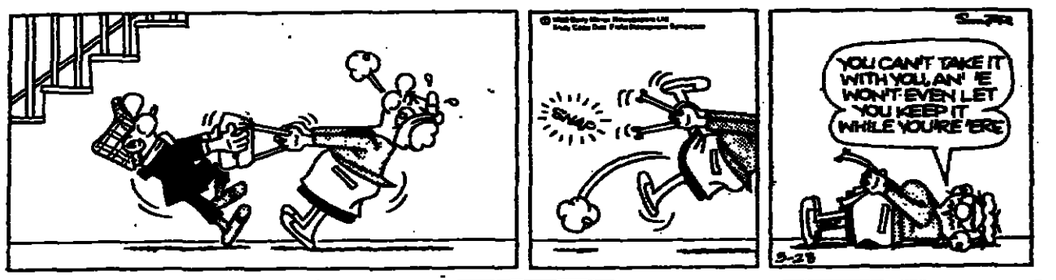
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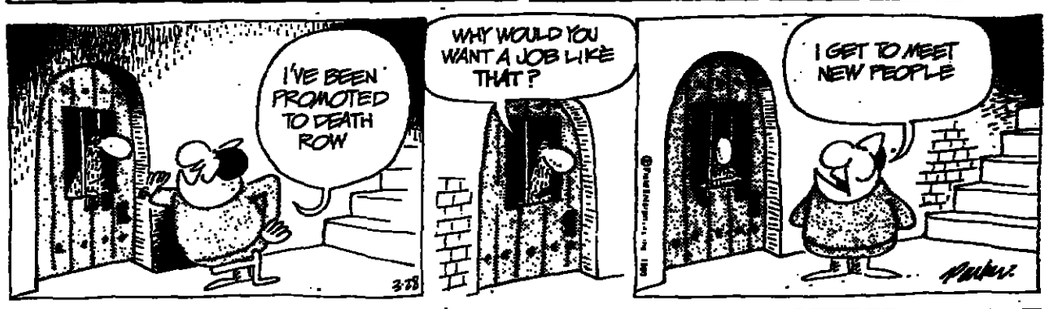
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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEEKY

KLACH

CATCEN

GOCHUR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ○○○○○ TO ○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VIRUS FRUIT SOIREE INNATE
Answer: How some disorderly parties end up— WITH "FISTIVITIES"

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"Printed in Great Britain"

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By Marilyn French. Summit. 377 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NO one can accuse Marilyn French of having more than one string on her bow. If her first novel, "The Women's Room," was a didactic demonstration of why marriage won't work until the foundations of industrial society are altered, then her new book, "The Bleeding Heart," is exactly the same thing. Under normal circumstances, this would be acceptable; it is in the nature of novelists to return to earlier themes. The trouble, in French's case, is that her first novel succeeded despite its grave artistic shortcomings. Indeed, she managed to turn those shortcomings to her advantage, by saying, in so many words, that if the men in her story were stick figures, it was because men in reality are stick figures; if the story she was telling was dreary, it was because the reality of marriage was dreary; and if her narrator's voice was mononaniacal, it was because she had nearly been driven mad by the truth. All of which lent "The Women's Room" considerable documentary power, and, by a sort of reverse English, a certain aesthetic strength as well.

We know what French is going to say in "The Bleeding Heart" — at least we do after 20 or 30 pages. We know that when Doloris and Victor meet and fall in love on the train going from London to Oxford, that things aren't going to work out between them, because in French's view of the world, things can't work out between men and women. We know that they will make paragraphs of beautiful love, because in French's system, being a feminist does not rule out relations with men. We know that Doloris and Victor will describe to each other the wreckages of their marriages, because to have been married in French's world is by definition to have participated in a violent accident. And we know that the final message will be that marriage won't work until the foundations of industrial society are altered, because she has already told us that.

Love and Chartres

So, to occupy ourselves while watching all these predictions come true, we attend to French's prose. Here is part of the sixth or seventh paragraph in which Doloris and Victor make love: "And in fact it was wonderful, the engulfment, the encompassing, feeling like a cherished treasure, a musical instrument played upon, made to sing lyrical phrases, now in the violin section, now in the woodwinds, and oh, now the basses! *Appassionato*, then a new tempo, the horns come riding in and violins swirl in a tempest, with a little flute riding in and out of it."

Or, if "violins" swirling "in a tempest" strikes you as an original way of describing physical love, here are Doloris and Victor enjoying the splendors of Chartres Cathedral: "And they watched the arches rising and the light flooding in through the clerestory, dim light radiating around the stained gla... And heard the Bach that co... prehended it all, that grumbled wi... the tired feet, was sharpened wi... the smell of bodies damp and soil... from use, that soared up from ... floor and sang."

Elsewhere, when Bach's mus... isn't being sharpened by the sme... of bodies soiled from use, Victo... and Doloris keep "gleaming" ... each other, or "giggling" an... "chuckling." Doloris "slides" h... eyes at Victor and "grins" a stat... ment. And when French can't thin... of any verb at all to color the wa... her characters talk, she indulges th... annoying mannerism of insertio... adverbs after statements — " 'D... you?' Bitterly." " 'Are they loose... Worried." " 'Really? What about... Eager." — as if she found it impo... sible to create dialogue that speak... for itself.

No. Such is the ineptness ... French's diction that one can't d... pend on her prose for sustenance ... which is surprising, since, conside... ing that she is the author of a stud... called "The Book as World: Jame... Joyce's 'Ulysses,' " one would ... think she would have striven t... avoid sounding like the sentimenta... erotic Gerty MacDowell of th... Nausicca section.

One is driven instead back t... contemplating French's ideology. ... Are all industrialists incapable o... understanding human love and aes... thetic beauty because they ar... locked into a power-grid that obli... terates sensitivity and compassion? ... Well, possibly most of them are, bu... I happen to know personally one or ... two who are not. Are all wives of ... corporation executives emotionally ... starved because they are part of a ... system that denies their true na... tures? Again, I know a couple of ex... ceptions. The fact that I do destroys ... French's case, because instead of ... writing about specific people, as a ... novelist ought to do, she has tried ... to create generalities. And if her ... generalities aren't true, then noth... ing about her novel is real.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is ... the staff of The New York Times.

Lapps Protesting Reindeer Export

STOCKHOLM, March 27 (Reuters) — Swedish Lapps have protested over plans to export 300 live reindeer to Japan, where their antlers will be cut off to make aphrodisiacs, a Swedish Lapps Confederation spokesman said today.

The Lapps complained to the government that a Japanese firm's plans to start a herd in Sapporo would circumvent Scandinavia-wide regulations against cutting the soft growing antlers of reindeer each summer. Powder made from the antlers is thought in the Far East to enhance male virility.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, one would expect North-South to play a heart contract, perhaps at the game-level, but at one table there was a slight accident and the hearts were never mentioned. South was under the delusion that he was the dealer, and passed. The tournament director quoted the appropriate law, which states that the offender must pass at his first opportunity. The bidding reverted to North, who had to guess what to do with almost no information about his partner's hand but an assurance that whatever he did would be likely to end the bidding.

Before following that intriguing situation to its conclusion, consider the more normal course of events shown in the bidding diagram. The opening no-trump bid was doubled by East, and South took a shot at four hearts, ending the auction.

A spade lead would have left the defense in control but West led a club and South finessed, losing to the king. East returned the heart five; and when South played the ten, West made a slight error by playing low, allowing the declarer to have the lead in the closed hand. South took advantage of the opportunity to take a deep finesse of the diamond nine and was rewarded when East had to win with the king.

A trump was returned to the queen in dummy, and the diamond queen was led. East's ace was ruffed out, and dummy was entered with a club lead to the ace. A spade was thrown on the diamond jack, leaving this position:

NORTH
♠K742
♡K
◇8
♣—

WEST
♠J98
♡—
◇—
♣J86

EAST
♠AQ103
♡—
◇75
♣—

SOUTH
♠6
♡A974
◇—
♣10

It was likely but not quite certain that West held the club jack, and that it could be ruffed out to establish South's 10th trick. There was an elegant way, as South demonstrated, to guard against the possibility that East had begun with the club jack instead of the diamond five. He led the diamond six, and this his last spade, allowing the seven win.

East could not afford to le... spade, which would have allo... the king to score in the dummy ... he had had a club to lead, he co... not have played that suit with ... establishing a trick in the clo... hand. As it was he was able to l... his fifth diamond, giving Sout... useless-ruff-and-sluff. South sin... ruffed in his hand and ruffed ... the club jack to make his game.

Now let us return to the ... table, where North was consider... what to do opposite a partner ... would have to pass at his first t... He decided to gamble that his p... ner held a reasonable share of ... 23 missing high-card points, ... opened three no-trump. If he ... known that his partner held ... points he would have done no s... thing.

East doubled gleefully, knowin... that North would be disappointe... by the dummy. He led the diamon... ace, and spent the next 15 minutes ... inspecting the ceiling for inspira... tion. There was a way to beat the ... contract by shifting to spades, but ... the defenders would have had to be ... very careful. To avoid an end play ... after the run of the hearts, East ... would have to keep a spade that his ... partner could win.

In practice, East eventually con... tinued with the diamond king, ... which did him no good. North won ... the next diamond lead, cashed his ... remaining diamond winner and ran ... hearts. In the end game East was ... reduced to the spade ace and the ... doubleton club king and was end... played with a spade lead.

NORTH(D)
♠K742
♡KQ8
◇QJ96
♣AQ

WEST
♠J98
♡J3
◇1083
♣J8652

EAST
♠AQ103
♡85
◇AK754
♣K7

SOUTH
♠65
♡A109742
◇2
♣1094 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 N.T.	Dbl.	4♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club five.

Celtics and Maravich Well-Matched

BOSTON, March 27 (AP) — It is a marriage born of mutual need. A jilted Pete Maravich was looking for a new home. The Boston Celtics were looking for a sparkplug.

While neither found instant satisfaction after tying the knot a couple of months ago, the relationship has evolved to the point where one might be lost without the other.



Pete Maravich

Tuesday night, Maravich bounded off the bench to score 17 of his 19 points in the final quarter and give Boston a 96-95 National Basketball Association win over Washington with a three-point field goal in the final minute.

Last night, he was just as sharp, pumping in 12 of his 16 points in the fourth period. Four came during an eight-point Celtic streak that gave them a 102-97 lead and carried them to a 129-121 victory over New York.

"It's the lift we needed right now," said Coach Bill Fitch.

Maravich was in a position to utter the same words when Utah placed him on waivers and, after no one claimed him, Boston picked him up as a free agent Jan.22.

"The way things transpired out in Utah, it was one of the most humiliating experiences, and one I've learned a lot from. There's no sense even talking about it," he said. "I'm having fun playing basketball. That's what's important."

At Utah, Maravich was healthy but played little.

"I didn't play for about 2½ months. You have to play a particular sport to get in shape for that sport," he said. "The mental stress that was on me contributed a great deal to my physical condition."

He was brought along slowly in Boston and didn't make his first start until March 18 against Indiana. He scored 31 points.

Known throughout his career as the sharpshooting star on talent-poor teams, Maravich said he wasn't fearful of coming to a club that thrives on team play.

"I didn't feel it was a problem not being able to fit in. The Celtic style of basketball is fast-break, good hard-nosed defensive pressure and hitting the open man," he said, "and that's how I play.

"I don't care if I'm ever again in the spotlight. I don't play for that," he added. "I wish it was like this for the last 10 years."

Fitch has noticed an improvement in Maravich's defense, perhaps the weakest facet of his game. As recently as Sunday, after consecutive losses to Cleveland and New Jersey, Fitch said, "He let down on defense, and if you don't play defense you sit down in Boston."

He didn't sit down for a second in the fourth quarter last night, even though Boston trailed 95-91 at its start. And after the victory, Fitch was humming a different tune.

"Tuesday and tonight he's found himself on defense," the coach said. "If he isn't playing good defense he won't be out there, and you can't play defense if you're not in condition. He was in no shape when he came here.

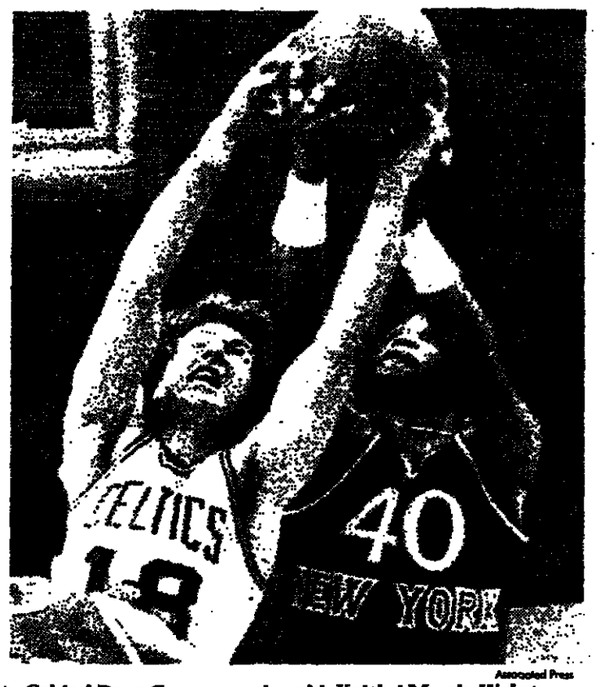
"A couple of days I thought he was going to die on me. He couldn't even put on his socks."

Fitch said he considers Maravich his "designated hitter," the guard who can come off the bench and ignite a sluggish offense with quick baskets from the outside. "If they give him the attention I think he demands, it's going to open up some shots for other people," he added.

The 31-year-old Maravich, who wears Celtic green pads to protect his knees, said he's still not in top condition but has progressed a great deal since he came to Boston. He also has progressed to a point where he's never been in his nine previous pro seasons. He finally has a chance at a NBA title.

"It means everything to me. I've been in this game for one reason, to contribute and hopefully walk away with a championship. That will culminate my basketball life," he said.

"It never has been personal satisfaction that I wanted, from the time I started playing. I just want to be on a team that's considered the best."



Associated Press

Celtics' Dave Cowens tangles with Knicks' Marvin Webster.

Red Smith

The Lucky Couple

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 27 (NYT) — You could say Ruppert Jones and Rick Cerone were the luckiest young guys in baseball. That's what they think. You could also say they were stuck with the most formidable assignments in baseball. That, they may discover.

A year ago Cerone was playing for the Toronto Blue Jays, the worst team in the American League. Today he is heir apparent to the job of catcher for the Yankees, who always expect to win the World Series and sometimes do. That's luck. All he has to do is fill the void left last Aug. 2 when Thurman Munson died in a plane crash.

Squatter's Rights

A year ago Jones was in the outfield with the Seattle Mariners, who could be the worst team in the American League West if it weren't for the Oakland A's. Today he has squatter's rights to center field in Yankee Stadium, perhaps the most glamorous swatch of real estate in any playground. There he will be compared with his predecessors — Earle Combs, Joe DiMaggio, Mickey Mantle, Bobby Murcer.

If either is scared, he won't admit it.

At 25, Jones has had three full seasons in the majors. His batting average was .267 last year, but he hit .328 in August and .304 in September. He had 21 home runs, stole 33 bases and scored 109 runs.

"He has all the tools," said Paul Blair, instructor of outfielders in the Yankee system. "He's young and still has a few things to learn, like realizing what a huge territory he has to play and learning what he can and can't do. You can't get that anyway except through experience."

Playing Hurt

"What I like best about him," said Dick Howser, the manager, "is that he played 162 games last year, for a losing club. That means he'll play hurt even when the club is in last place. Ralph Houk told me that when he was managing Detroit he considered Jones the best defensive center fielder in the league. The only thing average about him is his arm."

"I can do it all," Jones said. "I don't have to be a Mantle. The first time I knew I could be a big leaguer was the first time I went to a major-league camp [Kansas City's in 1975] when I was 19. It was the greatest thing ever happened to me. I looked at the big-league outfielders and said, 'I can play with them. The qualities they have, I have, too.' "

He stuffed a pinch of snuff under his lower lip. "I'm a great outfielder, man," he said.

"We know you are," a voice said. Dock Ellis of the Texas Rangers was jogging by.

Cerone, 25, was a two-time All-America catcher at Seton Hall. In the free agent draft of 1974 he was Cleveland's first choice. The Indians traded him to Toronto for Rico Carty and John Lowenstein in December, 1976.

Know-How

"This club knows how to win," he said speaking as a refugee from the Blue Jays.

"Would you say it's like going from the minors to the majors?"

"I'd never say that," he said quickly. "Those are major-league players in Toronto."

"He has a great arm," Howser said. "He's a fine workman behind the plate. He still has to adjust to major-league pitching, but I know he came on during the last half of last season, and I understand the Indians picked him out of Seton Hall as much for his hitting as for defensive play."

Hometown Boy

"I think where he might feel pressure is not so much trying to succeed Munson but more from playing in front of hometown people from Newark."

"Do you have specific goals?" Cerone was asked.

"To win a World Series," he said. "Personally, I think I can hit .280 and drive in 80 runs, but the main thing is to get to the World Series and win it."

Sport's Golden Era

By Mark Heisler

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (LAT) — Early this year, the price of gold surpassed all previous limits and hit $845 an ounce. Silver went with it: Silver once cost 25 cents an ounce, and in January it was $40.50.

Athletes, traditionally showered with gold and silver trophies, plaques, mugs and trays, began finding themselves members of a new elite.

There was tennis player Arthur Ashe, who once was given two solid-gold tennis balls in lieu of $78,000 in prize money. They are valued now at $175,000 — each.

There was Fran Boniar, a one-time farmhand for the Los Angeles Dodgers who never got as far as attending spring training with the big club, who was awarded a pair of sterling silver bats for twice leading the minors in batting. The bats are now valued at $15,000 apiece. Says Boniar, who had given one to a brother and the other to a nephew: "I better get 'em back."

The great majority of the pieces passed out to winning players and teams are only gold- or silver-plated, which is something else again, but there are some real ones, too. Among them are Louisville Slugger's silver bats, the solid-gold Kentucky Derby Cups ($40,000), the National Football League's sterling silver Lombardi Trophy ($10,000), and the gold, jewel-encrusted Hickok Belt, at $100,000 the granddaddy of them all until World Championship Tennis dropped those gold tennis balls on Ashe.

Some might wonder at the extravagance, but it used to be that promoters felt obliged to demonstrate their events' importance. In 1974, for example, World Championship Tennis figured everyone was bored with the old, oversize-check presentations. So it poured 25,000 $1-bills over the head of John Newcombe, winner of the bonus-point competition. But they figured they could do that only once, so they came up with the gold balls.

Jake Belted

It isn't clear where trophy-giving started. Boxing promoters were giving champions flashy belts near the turn of the century, but the practice probably goes back to the purses donated for horse races, and horses have been racing for centuries.

As America barged into the era of big-time publicity, the belts became flashier. In the '40s, the Hickok Belt Co. was presenting one worth $5,000 to heavyweight and middleweight champions. It wasn't supposed to become a champion's own unless he won his title twice, a custom ended by Jake LaMotta.

LaMotta was still one shy after winning the middleweight title from Marcel Cerdan in 1949 and losing it to Ray Robinson in 1951, but he retired the belt anyway. He just didn't give it back. "We sent Joe Louis over to LaMotta's apartment," Ray Hickok says, "and he actually came back without it."

Rarefied Air of the Stabler-Pastorini Trade

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, March 27 (NYT) — The recent trade of Dan Pastorini for Ken Stabler was a rarity, the first major exchange of No. 1 quarterbacks in the National Football League since 1964, when the Philadelphia Eagles swapped Sonny Jurgensen for Norm Snead of the Washington Redskins.

Since the quarterback is the most important player of any football team, the Houston Oilers will be different with Stabler, as will the Raiders of Los Angeles or Oakland with Pastorini. But how different?

"We've analyzed the trade from every angle," said George Perles, the assistant head coach of the Pittsburgh Steelers, who were keenly interested because the Oilers are the leading contenders in the American Conference.

"Our conclusion," he said, "was that the trade is not going to make a major difference in the teams because Pastorini and Stabler have a lot of similarities. But there are some subtleties to consider."

No Upgrading

Perles' major consideration was that the Oilers, since the arrival of Earl Campbell in 1978, have been a running rather than passing team and the coaches have done little to upgrade the pass blocking.

Stabler is a pure pocket passer heavily dependent on pass blocking, which, over most of his seven seasons as a Raider regular, was excellent. Stabler is not noted for his mobility against the rush, and when his protection failed he had a hard time, as in the disastrous 1978 season.

Perles suggested that Pastorini may have the stronger arm but Stabler has the defter touch, and the records bear that out. Last season was close to Stabler's best and Pastorini's statistics have never been comparable.

But no one expects the Oilers to change their style. As Perles pointed out, the Oilers have never done well when they went to an open passing attack because the key elements, passer, protection and receivers, seldom were in concert.

"What Kenny can do for us," said Earl Campbell, "is to give us that medium-distance pass, especially over the middle. That will open up the defenses that have been jamming us, like Pittsburgh's."

Stabler is left-handed, Pastorini right-handed. That should not make a difference in the handoff, the exchange of the ball, according to Campbell. "I'll just have to adjust my elbows," he said. "No problem."



Ken Stabler

But a left-handed quarterback will make a difference to Leon Gray, the Oiler left tackle who won an award last week as pro football's best offensive lineman. "I expect the left will become our strong side," he said, "like with the Raiders. We'll be going left a lot more and that will change my blocking."

Marv Levy, the Kansas City coach who does not believe major trades of this sort are beneficial, sees the transaction as "one of convenience to both sides." The reference was to the prior dissatisfaction of the athletes. Stabler with Al Davis, the Raiders' chief executive, and Pastorini, a native of northern California, with the Houston environment.

Gray and Campbell both thought Stabler would get along just fine with Coach Bum Phillips, who gets along with everyone. Pastorini, 31 years old next season to Stabler's 34, has expressed elation in joining a California team.

"It's hard to visualize Oakland without Stabler," said Levy, and many would agree. Oakland is a club going through a transition period, having failed to qualify for the playoffs the last two seasons after being in the postseason competition in 10 of 11 previous campaigns.

Something Extra

The Oilers, a younger team, feel they are close to the Super Bowl and Stabler may be able to give them that extra push in the next three or four seasons. The risk of making the trade was also in their favor, as Perles stressed, because they have in reserve a 25-year-old quarterback who has proven his worth, Gifford Nielsen.

Pastorini has had a history of injuries, although missing few games, but he has never played behind a line as good at quarterback protection as the Raiders' has been. He should thrive and be able to throw his speciality, the deep pass, provided that the aging line does not wear out. The No. 2 quarterback is another immobile, pocket passer, Jim Plunkett, now 32.

Don Coryell, a concerned party as coach of the San Diego Chargers, felt, like the others, that the trade would benefit both sides because the personality issues have been diffused. The Chargers always play the Raiders twice each season and Coryell said, "They won't be easy. Pastorini can throw the long ball and he has Cliff Branch to throw it to.

"Stabler will fit in fine at Houston. He is so good at play action, at faking. With Campbell, that will be quite a combination. Only time will tell how the trade works out."

The consensus view? Perles expressed it. "A tossup," he said.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Boston	60	20	.750	—
y-Philadelphia	57	22	.722	2½
New York	39	42	.481	21½
Washington	37	42	.464	22½
New Jersey	33	46	.418	26½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Atlanta	49	30	.620	—
y-San Antonio	40	40	.500	9½
Houston	39	41	.488	10½
Indiana	36	44	.450	13½
Cleveland	35	44	.443	14
Detroit	16	64	.200	33½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
y-Milwaukee	47	32	.595	—
y-Kansas City	45	35	.563	2½
Denver	30	51	.370	18
Chicago	29	51	.363	18½
Utah	24	55	.304	23

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
y-Los Angeles	57	22	.722	—
y-Seattle	54	26	.675	3½
y-Phoenix	53	27	.663	4½
Portland	37	42	.468	20
San Diego	35	44	.443	22
Golden State	34	46	.300	23½

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

Wednesday's Results

Boston 129, New York 121 (Archibald 29, Bird 23; R. Williams 27, Monroe 25).
Indiana 124, Detroit 114 (Bantom 23, Davis 22; Hubbard 30, Tyler 21).
Philadelphia 84, Atlanta 81 (Erving 30, B. Jones 15; Drew 19, Roundfield 13).
Phoenix 109, Seattle 99 (Davis 32, Westphal 25; D. Johnson 25, J. Johnson 16).
Houston 113, San Antonio 101 (Reid 19, Malone 19; Gervin 28, Silas 18).
Chicago 122, Denver 115 (Sobers 21, Gilmore 19; Issel 21, English 20).
Golden State 106, Kansas City 100 (Parker 22, Smith 20; Wedman 20, Birdsong 20).

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CHICAGO—Optioned Luis Gezman, pitcher, to Campeche of the Mexican League. Sent Mark Esser, pitcher, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

National League

LOS ANGELES—Waived Ken Brett, pitcher.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DALLAS—Cliff Harris, free safety, retired.

COLLEGE

IONA—Jim Valvano, basketball coach and athletic director, resigned. Named Pat Kennedy basketball coach.

MICHIGAN—Named Will Martin, hockey coach.

NORTH CAROLINA—Named John Swofford, athletic director.

TEXAS A&M—Signed Shelby Metcalf, basketball coach, to a two-year contract.

Exhibition Baseball

Wednesday's Games

Chicago (A) 1, New York (A) 0
Toronto 2, Kansas City 0
Minnesota 4, Pittsburgh 1
Texas 4, Montreal 2
Houston 5, Boston 3
Atlanta 6, Cincinnati 2
Los Angeles 12, St. Louis 8
Philadelphia 9, New York (N) 8
Oakland 7, Milwaukee 2
Seattle 8, San Diego 6
Cleveland 3, San Francisco 2
Chicago (N) 2, California 1
Detroit 7, Baltimore 3

Ireland Wins, 3-2, in Cyprus

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, March 27 — While Italy languished in the throes of its soccer bribery scandal, its rivals last night went into action in European zone World Cup qualifiers and European Nations Championship matches.

The Republic of Ireland, inspired by £2-million-rated midfielder Liam Brady and aided by two goals from Paul McGee, edged Cyprus, 3-2, in their Group 2 qualifier in Nicosia.

Brilliant goalkeeping by Pat Jennings enabled Northern Ireland to manage a scoreless draw in a Group 6 clash with Israel in Tel Aviv.

In the European Nations Championship, Scotland spanked Portugal, 4-1, in Glasgow to close Group 2, where Belgium has already qualified for the June finals in Italy.

Kenny Dalglish, Andy Gray, Alex McLeish and Steve Archibald scored for Scotland, with Gomez scoring a consolation tally for Portugal, who will face the Scots in the World Cup qualifying competition.

England struck a psychological blow in its friendly match with Spain, winning, 2-0, in their last meeting before they clash in the first round in Italy. Tony Woodcock and Trevor Francis, scored the goals in an accomplished English performance.

NHL's Sabres Give New Meaning to Life in Buffalo

By Jim Naughton

NEW YORK, March 27 (NYT) — There is a moment in the musical "A Chorus Line" when a young dancer, recalling his bleak childhood in western New York, says he considered suicide. "But then I realized that to commit suicide in Buffalo is redundant," the dancer adds.

Danny Gare, captain of the Buffalo Sabres, does not think his town deserves that kind of reputation. "I've always liked Buffalo," he said Tuesday. "It's been good to me and I think I should give something back to it." Gare and the rest of the Sabres have given something back this season, establishing the Sabres as one of the premier teams in the National Hockey League.

A Point Off

The Sabres are a point off Montreal's 100 for second place in the overall standings. They have yielded 32 fewer goals than any other team and their goaltending tandem of Bob Sauve and Don Edwards was almost assured of winning the Vezina Trophy awarded to the goaltenders of the team with the best goals-against average.

Meanwhile, Gare, who has not been hampered by injuries for the first time in three years, was enjoying his best season with a career-high 48 goals. Last season the Sabres totaled only 88 points and finished seventh in a 17-team league.

Credit

The man given most of the credit for the Sabres' resurgence is Scotty Bowman, their first-year coach and general manager. Under Bowman, the Canadiens won five of the last seven Stanley Cup championships, including the last four straight. When Bowman moved to Buffalo last year, he hired Roger Neilson, a former coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs, as his associate coach and began to change the way the Sabres played the game.

"He brought a winning attitude in right from the start," Neilson said. He also began tightening up the Buffalo defense.

"I don't think defensemen need to carry the puck too much," Bowman told the team. Their mobility thus restricted, the Sabre defense, led by Jim Schoenfeld, became one of the league's best. The penalty-killing unit, led by Craig Ramsay and Don Luce, is ranked third in the league.

Ramsay and Luce finished in the top five last season in balloting for the Frank Selke Trophy, which goes to the league's best defensive forward. Bowman is so confident of the defense that when Mike Ramsey, one of the United States Olympic team stars, joined the Sabres, Bowman traded Jerry Korab, an old standby, to Los Angeles.

The Sabres are able to play conservatively on defense because their offense is led by three of the most explosive players in hockey — Gare, Gil Perreault and Richard Martin. Perreault leads the team in scoring with 34 goals and 59 assists. Martin, who has one of the hardest shots in the league, has 43 goals.

Tactician

As a tactician, Bowman enjoys perhaps the best reputation in hockey. "Behind the bench during a game is when he's at his best," Neilson said. "He has a great memory and he always seems to be a jump ahead of everyone. Not too many coaches can keep up with him."

However, controversy dogged Bowman when he guided teams at both St. Louis and Montreal, where he did not always get along well with his players. In Buffalo, Bowman has not clashed with any of the Sabres primarily because Neilson and Jimmy Roberts, the assistant coach, handle most of the practices. Moreover, "It's hard for players to turn against the coaching staff," Neilson says laughing, "because they'd have to disagree with all three of us."

Things Looking Up

The Sabres also have respect for Bowman's accomplishments. "We really look up to someone like him after what we've been through," Gare said. He was alluding to a two-year stint in Buffalo when the Sabres had three coaches, all of whom took orders from General Manager Punch Imlach and none of whom inspired confidence in the team.

Bowman, who says that this will be his last season as a coach, has spent much of this season scouting amateur players in U.S. colleges and in the Canadian junior leagues, planning for the Sabres' future. In the immediate future, Bowman is cautious about his team's chances in the playoffs.

"I think we'll give a good account of ourselves," he said; "but I think Philadelphia and Montreal would have to be the favorites." Despite that, fans in Buffalo are already buying bumper stickers decorated with a drawing of the Stanley Cup.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	45	17	18	108	305	234
NY Islanders	36	28	11	83	260	234
NY Rangers	35	29	10	80	253	260
Atlanta	33	29	12	78	260	244
Washington	26	38	11	63	246	276

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
y-Chicago	33	24	18	84	228	222
St. Louis	31	32	12	74	246	261
Edmonton	26	38	12	64	286	309
Vancouver	23	37	15	61	233	269
Colorado	18	45	12	48	220	293
Winnipeg	16	46	11	43	201	299

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Detroit	45	20	10	100	308	230
Los Angeles	29	34	12	70	277	297
Pittsburgh	28	34	12	68	236	277
Toronto	25	32	17	67	275	290
Montreal	25	38	11	61	247	267

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	42	17	15	99	278	198
Boston	42	29	13	97	298	222
Minnesota	35	28	14	84	301	239
Toronto	33	37	5	71	287	322
Quebec	25	39	9	59	221	266

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

Wednesday's Results

Chicago 7, Quebec 2 (Sedlbauer (22), O'Connell (), Lysiak (24), Fox (4), Daigle (7), Butley (13), Savoy (38); Tardif (26), Thomas (8)).
Edmonton 5, Detroit 2 (Lumley (19), Macoid (43), Hicks (9), Murdoch 2 (27); Thomas (30), Larson (21)).
Rangers 7, Hartford 0 (Maltot (9), Maneiy 2 , Markell (9), Christian 3 (6)).
Washington 4, St. Louis 2 (Gustafsson (20), Savoy (13), Gartner (35), Edberg (21); Federko (3), Turnbull (12)).



United Press International

Jet defenseman Al Cameron (26) and goalie Mark Mattson deny Whaler Gordie Howe (9) a goal.

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Observer

The New Birth Way

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — There has been an epidemic of pregnancy around here lately. I have seen two cases with my own eyes. It startled me a bit.

I was aware that pregnancy still raged unchecked in the backward latitudes of the earth and knew that a case occurred now and then even in the United States. Still, these seemed so rare that I had the impression medical science had pretty well stamped it out. I had begun to assume that pregnancy was a thing of the past, like smallpox and malaria.

Baker

This shows now out of touch you can get by concentrating too hard on your own navel and taxes. Medical authorities tell me that besides the two cases of pregnancy here in Manhattan, there are several others scattered around the country, including one in Washington, D.C.

You may be even more astonished to hear that pregnant folk no longer have to wait for delivery to find out whether they are getting a boy or a girl. Doctors now have some sort of a machine — probably a computer, everybody has a computer nowadays — that tells you whether it's a boy or a girl months before the baby emerges into the light of day.

* * *

When I was associated with pregnancy, I liked the surprise. In those days, babies always arrived just before dawn. Form required the father to spend the night fully clothed in a room of institutional green, drinking coffee from cardboard cups and working up a heavy case of smoker's hack.

You were supposed to be on duty at 4:30 a.m. with your tie loosened, your eyes glazed and your stomach a simmering cauldron of bad coffee. In this state you served as an entertaining spectacle to interns and nurses, who would drop in to favor you with smiles of contempt before proceeding down the corridor to find a corner dim enough for a bout of tickle-and-slap.

In those days, pregnancy always presented this problem for the male associate. Being useless throughout most of the experience, he could function only as comic support. Only at the penultimate moment could he dash into the street, flag a taxi and issue a man's command: "Get us to the hospital right away."

Other than that, the experience was very much like doing Christmas shopping. Every stage of both experiences seemed designed to remind you that you were incompetent, superfluous, absurd and, to the professionals — the nurses, the interns, the shrewd saleswomen at the perfume counter — contemptible.

But with pregnancy there was always the great moment that made it all worthwhile.

* * *

As at Christmas, it came at dawn when the surprise was presented. The door of the institutional green room opened for the hundredth time to admit a figure in white, not to sneer this time, but to smile. Your name was pronounced.

Breaking the damp seal that bound you to the plastic chair, you rose, reeking of cigarette smoke, the coffee gurgling ominously through your inner caverns, and awaited the news:

"It's a girl."

Nowadays, I gather, everything is handled much better. At a civilized hour of the day, some months before the baby's scheduled arrival, mother and father dress smartly for the doctor. He does something incomprehensible with his computer, then hands them the readout.

"Congratulations," it states, "you are going to have a female person."

At the penultimate moment the father rushes into the street, flags a taxi and declares, "Get us to the hospital. We are going to have a daughter."

Throwing the meter, the driver says, "Big deal! My wife and I are going to have triplets next August — one son and two daughters. And what's more, one of the daughters is going to score in the high 700s on her SATs and be admitted to Stanford, after which her earning power is going to average $80,000 per annum, adjusted for inflation, until her retirement at age 65."

I'm just kidding now. Science's ability to forecast isn't that good yet, but just wait a few years. Before long, they'll even be able to tell you in 1981 what you're going to get for Christmas in 1985.

Poet Joseph Brodsky: The Language of Exile

By Richard Eder

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (NYT) — After he was exiled and received in this country, the Soviet poet, Joseph Brodsky, wrote:

And as far where in space and time
one's toe end touches,
Well, earth is hard all over, try the
States.

For most people, exile is dispossession: of country, family, friends, property and occupation. For a poet it is more like a decapitation. Some of the head's machineries are cut off: the ear, the tongue and, except for the most abstract writers, a part of the vision. Earth, trees, faces and the other things that nourish a line all look different.

"I was walking in Battery Park with Baryshnikov," Brodsky said, "and we saw some forget-me-nots. 'Look,' he said to me, '*nezabudka*.' And we looked at each other and realized it was the wrong word. To me the Russian word was incongruous."

Whereas Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Andrei Voznesensky can hover between discrepancy and conformity, enjoying for the most part official patronage and world tours, Brodsky, who is considered by many the superior poet, was forced out of his country eight years ago. Having served part of a five-year sentence in a labor camp in the Soviet north, he left when an official offer of a visa was coupled with warnings that he would find it unpleasant to stay. With the help of friends, he went to the University of Michigan, where he teaches literature.

. . . The function
to which I'd been appointed was to
wear out
the patience of the ingenuous local
youth.

This is from "A Part of Speech," to be published early in May by Farrar, Straus & Giroux. It collects poems — in translation, except for the "Elegy for Robert Lowell," written in English — spanning Brodsky's last few years in the Soviet Union and the whole of his time in exile.

He lives in a kind of tower apartment at the back of a large Ann Arbor house. Reachable only by a two-story iron fire escape, it consists of four or five rooms, in one of which he has concentrated himself, his books, furniture, a coffeemaker, a radio that can pick up broadcasts from Moscow, and a snow-white cat with a pink nose.

> ***'The relationship with your own language becomes more private and intricate; it hovers on the verge of esoteric. And when you spend the whole day muttering English, you need Russian to regain sanity.'***

The cat explored the visitor's nose, while Brodsky pursued the theme of language and displacement.

"In America things are more pronounced, larger, more abundant," he said. "The quality of light is much more clear, much more striking. Sugar is whiter; so is milk. The birds are different and bigger, the shape of maple leaves is more pronounced.

"In the Russian tradition, phenomena are a manifestation of a higher state of being. When things look different, it throws off your calculations with the Superior Order."

Brodsky is 40 years old, and although with his reddish hair, oval face and lively eyes he looks young enough, it is, all things considered, an old 40. He has been through a lot; or perhaps it is much more accurate to say of a poet with such an intensely personal style that a lot has been through him. He speaks and writes with a playfulness that has weariness at its center.

He travels frequently — to New York, London and Venice. In the winter they remind him of another city on the water, his native Leningrad. "There is not a visual similarity but the same sense of civilization on the verge," he said. But Michigan is his base, remoter from his home than New York would be, and in that sense, a kind of extra exile as well as a refuge:

And geography blended
with time equals destiny.

"I like it here, in a way," he said. "If I have any identity in America, it's the Midwest. For me, I don't have a sense of provincialism; the moment I see a cigarette machine and a library I cease to feel in a province. And also, the telephone doesn't ring here as if it were just invented.

"Basically . . . still, still . . . — it's not exactly a discovery — I still find myself as a traveler. When I first flew here, from the air I saw those states, the fields, those squares. I thought, all right, we are going to die here. It was an idea then; now it's a reality. The thought of dying here; the cemeteries are too pristine; in Europe there is some heat, some attention being paid to the dead."

The dialectic continues when he tries to describe how it is to write Russian poetry while living away not only from the human and social context of the language, but from hearing it as well.

"It helps you to win a notion of yourself unimpeded," he said. "It's not pleasant but it is a more clinical notion of yourself. The relationship with your own language becomes more private and intricate; it hovers on the verge of esoteric.

"And when you spend the whole day muttering English, you need Russian to regain sanity. In poetry we are all pretending. But sometimes I come home to swear in Russian and get a short cut to myself."

As for needing an audience, Brodsky said that what mattered most to a writer was the response from his own intellectual community.

'Astonishingly Lucky'

"I've been astonishingly lucky in America because I've heard extremely nice things from the people I respected most," he said. "And the main thing is the writer's own notion of what he's doing, and in that sense I am quite comfortable as well."

But there is a leaner relation with society. "To be a poet in Russia is an extremely comfortable thing," he said. "You get a sense of superiority rather easily. You are working against such obvious notions of vulgarity; and the state is there in a kind of obvious grandeur; it becomes your obvious enemy. You identify yourself as the good, and you may be the worst possible."

Except for a less-stressed meter, his Russian writing has not changed greatly, he says, though the reader picks up a sense of desolate buoyancy. Yet he goes on to wonder whether he would not be a better poet if he were still in the Soviet Union.

"I see them writing there with a kind of ease I don't have available to me. It is lack of self-consciousness which can be extremely productive for romantic poetry and which is not so possible here. They have a certain mindlessness; they can play, I can play, too, but I question the playing. It makes the whole enterprise of writing here extremely 'dramatic.' Not less natural — whatever happens is natural — but there's a greater degree of sobriety.

"Writing is a difficult thing anyway, and is bound to get harder as you get older. I used to have dry spells; how they have increasing frequency."

The 37 poems in his new book have been rendered into English by 11 translators, one of them himself. He has gone from one poet to another out of a kind of restless perfectionism. His own feeling for English is acute, and he has quarreled with most of the translations, amicably but not without pain. "It is one reason I have gone to so many different people; to spread the pain," he said. He then went on to alter many of the translations himself.

Despite his ability to write in English, as with the lovely "Elegy for Robert Lowell," he continues to write his poetry in Russian, and he expects he always will. On the other hand the articles he publishes, criticizing both the Soviet Union and the insufficiency of Western response, are written in English.

"Here quite against the grain I find myself in the position of making certain statements. It's not my cup of tea, but there are instances where the pure horror of the things Russians are doing makes you speak out."

Watching the televised scenes of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was particularly painful.

"For the first three days I was out of my mind. There seemed to be no reaction here. I saw the Soviet tanks on a plateau; this was the first time that plateau had seen a tank. It was a violation of the natural elements.

"It was particularly bad being out of Russia. When something like a war happens, insofar as you don't experience it, you are cut off from your nation."

'Ashamed'

"As a Russian, if I lived there, I would be ashamed, perhaps more than in 1956 or 1968," he said, alluding to the Soviet invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia aimed at suppressing liberalized governments.

"But I wouldn't have the notion of absolute evil being condoned. The shame you would feel there exorcises you in a way, and there you could say something, set yourself aflame at least with words.

"Those soldiers are maybe 20 years old," Brodsky said, and mentioned the son he has in Russia and is not in touch with. "I am writing a poem about that. It has a line . . ." He improvised a translation:

Glory to those who in the early '60s
were going into clinics for abortion,
sparing the motherland the shame.



Brodsky: "Still a traveler."

PEOPLE:

'Big Spender Anne' Target of Criticism

Anti-royalists are accusing Princess Anne of "insulting British taxpayers" by overspending her state-provided allowance in a time of national belt-tightening. "Big Spender Anne," said a headline in one newspaper. Shown by recent polls to be the most unpopular member of the royal family, the 29-year-old princess was criticized for building a sumptuous stable at her home, Gatcombe Park, a 1973 gift from Queen Elizabeth II to mark her marriage to Capt. Mark Phillips. "I would have thought that people like Princess Anne would have set an example to others who are not so lucky," sneered a Labor parliamentarian, Bob Cryer, from a working-class Yorkshire district. The controversy was sparked when the Conservative government announced the 1980 national budget. Increases to keep pace with Britain's 19.1 percent inflation rate were allocated by the state for almost all the royal family except Princess Anne, who got a whopping 30 percent. The reason, Buckingham Palace said, was that Princess Anne overspent her 1979 sum "by several thousand pounds in pursuance of official duties" — particularly on Gatcombe Park. The palace said "huge sums" were spent on the mansion's antiquated roofing and guttering, forcing Princess Anne to borrow from the bank when the costs exceeded her state-provided allowance. The new budget gave Princess Anne $85,[illegible] up from $65,400.

* * *

In Barnstable, Mass., author Norman Mailer has been ordered to pay his fourth former wife, Beverly Rentz Bently Mailer, $575 a week alimony for the next seven years, plus support for their two teenage children, plus any inflation increases during that time. The court ordered Mailer to deliver personal property he is holding to his former wife. Mailer had claimed during testimony that he was $400,000 in debt.

* * *

New York's Museum of Modern Art has signed an agreement to relinquish Pablo Picasso's painting "Guernica" to Spain later this year. The Europa Press news agency said the monumental work depicting the bombing of Guernica during the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War is to be sent to Spain in October after the museum's Picasso retrospective show.

—SAMUEL JUS[illegible]

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